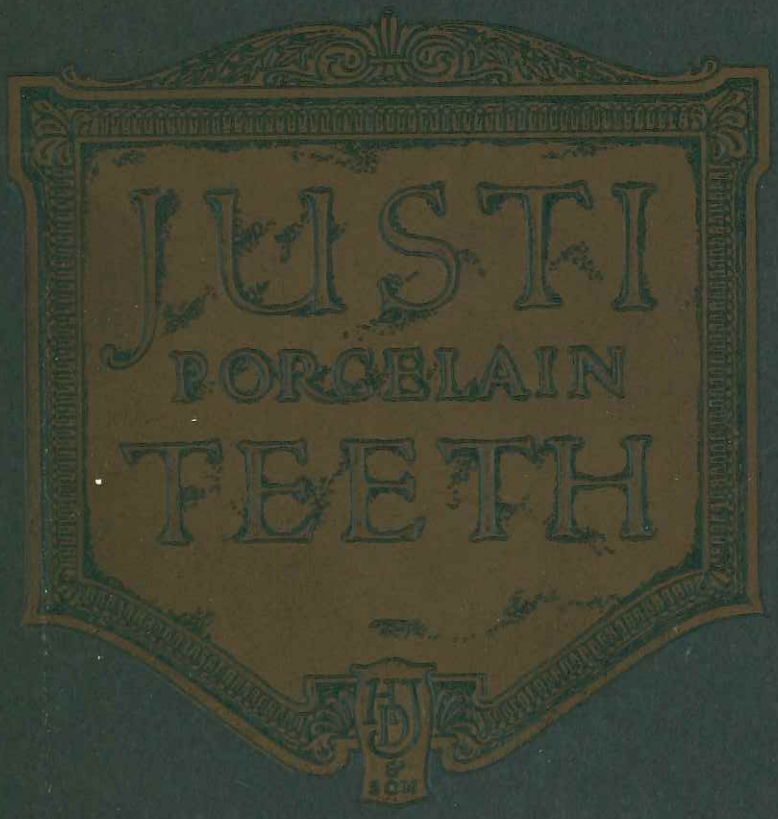


INTRODUCING

Ekloform Carvings

H.D. JUSTI & SON
PHILADELPHIA

JUSTI
PORCELAIN PRODUCTS

Ekloform Vulcanite Teeth
Pinoro Vulcanite Teeth
W. P. (White Pin) Vulcanite Teeth
Diatoric and Pin Posterior Teeth
P. M. Facings
Ekloform Posterior Tube Crowns
Shoulder Pin Crowns
High and Medium Fusing Porcelains
High Fusing Porcelain Stains

H. D. JUSTI & SON
MAIN FACTORY
32ND & SPRING GARDEN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BRANCH FACTORY
HEDGE & GILLINGHAM STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RETAIL BRANCHES
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION:

Progress in dental prosthesis, as in all other lines of endeavor, is dependent on research and investigation, together with the generous co-operation of both the tooth manufacturer and the consumer.

Dentistry in the last decade has kept apace of other modern sciences and professions, and today all manufacturers are endeavoring to improve their products to such an extent that modern dentures more closely approach nature in both appearance and function.

It is therefore fitting that proper appreciation should be extended to the dental profession at large, who have been a source of information and material help in bringing the standard of dentistry to the high point that it has attained today in comparison with other arts and sciences.

H. D. JUSTI & SON

Justi Ekloform Teeth

IN presenting Ekloform carvings to the profession it is our desire to give credit to the splendid research work of the past twenty years, upon which we have built another step toward the ultimate "Perfect Denture."

In explaining this important step it is necessary for us to take up the architecture and construction of a denture for an edentulous case.

We find that Nature in its own scheme of building conforms itself to the space given to it in order to obtain a superior result. Any deviation is called "malformation," with the teeth in malposition.

The art of Orthodontia in such cases is called upon to rearrange Nature's materials in such a manner as to correct this malocclusion and to rectify Nature's mistakes.

In an edentulous case the art of Prosthetics must not only restore but must also supply the material to rebuild with, and like in Nature this material must conform itself to the alloted space to function similarly to Nature. If not we will have a disharmonious result, thereby malforming the masticating apparatus and the facial outline.

The only remaining landmark that is left in an edentulous case to determine the structure of a denture is the remaining part of the upper maxilla, which serves as the base for the denture and which rarely changes its original form.

The form of the maxilla generally harmonizes with the original facial outline, when the facial outline in an edentulous case is subjected to continuous changes.

When constructing a building the structure must be in linear contact with the foundation. This simile applies to a denture. The teeth must be in linear occlusion to the maxillary base or mass, with its pecularity of form, to withstand the stress that the masticating functions impose on them and also to be of esthetic value to the face.

The masticating movement of the mandible is an oscillating movement and cannot function properly unless the component parts of this apparatus (the teeth) are in co-ordination to such movement. In order to obtain this result the occlusal surfaces of the teeth must form a complexity of curves.

The anterior-posterior curve (The Curve of Spee) and the transverse or lateral curve are the two major curves that absorb and distribute the stress during the process of masticating and are essential factors in balancing the denture during the excursion of the mandible.

Ekloform Teeth Are All Carved to Conform With These Movements

The extreme simplicity of selecting suitable Ekloform molds for your case is another step in development.

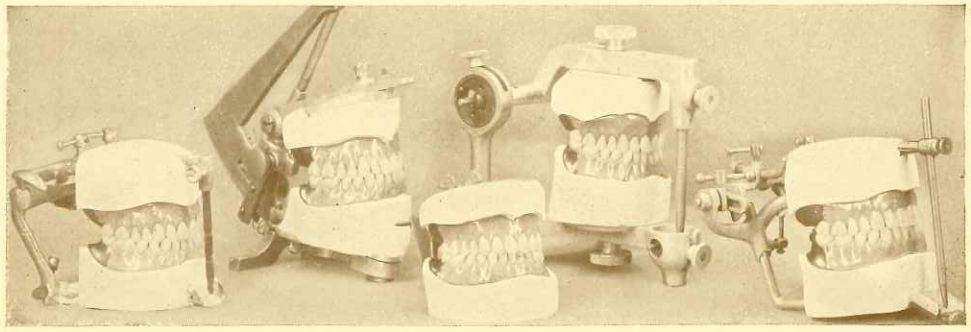
Each type has a corresponding number of basic molds, each of which has two or three modifications. This allows a selection for width with variation as to length.

Justi Ekloform Vulcanite Teeth are made only with 24-kt. gold clad pins soldered in and tested by approved methods.

Reasons Why You Should Use Ekloform Teeth

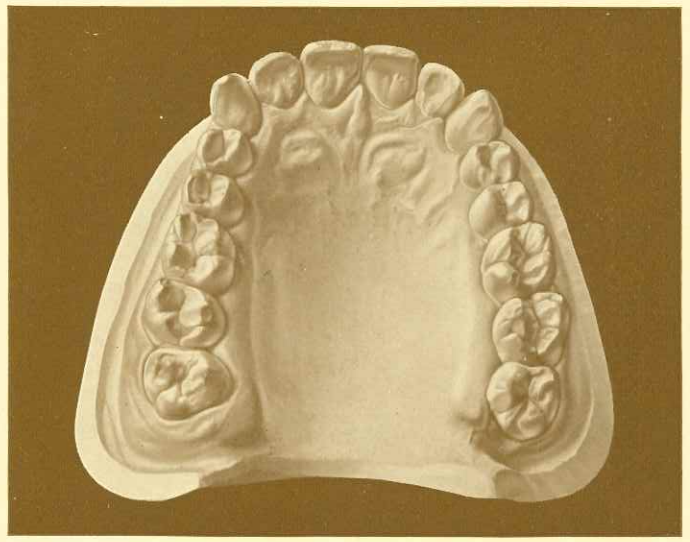
1. Made in H. D. Justi & Son shades.
2. Made with Justi well-known porcelain.
3. A selection of 32 shades in coloring.
4. Simplicity in selection.
5. Anteriors with medium bite.
6. Six anterior molds of short bite and long ridge lap.
7. Graduation of color from median line to posteriors.
8. A perfect simile of natural teeth.
9. A distinct lower mold for each upper.
10. Typal form posteriors.
11. Long lingual cusp on posteriors.
12. Posteriors curved to conform with ridge.
13. Carved to allow for natural movement of the mandible.

ADAPTED TO ANY ARTICULATING INSTRUMENT



U- or Square-Type, Anteriors

The U-Type of anterior teeth offers a selection of 27 different molds of uppers and lowers. Seven of these represent the basic molds of this type—UA, UD, UG, UJ, UM, UP, US. Each basic mold is systematically shorter and narrower than the preceding basic mold. The combined width of the six anterior teeth is reduced from 49 mm. to 37 mm. with a variation of 2 mm. between successive sets. The basic centrals are reduced in width from 8½ mm. to 6¾ mm. and in length from 12½ mm. to 9½ mm. without the collar, while the length of the third modification reduces from 10½ mm. to 7½ mm.

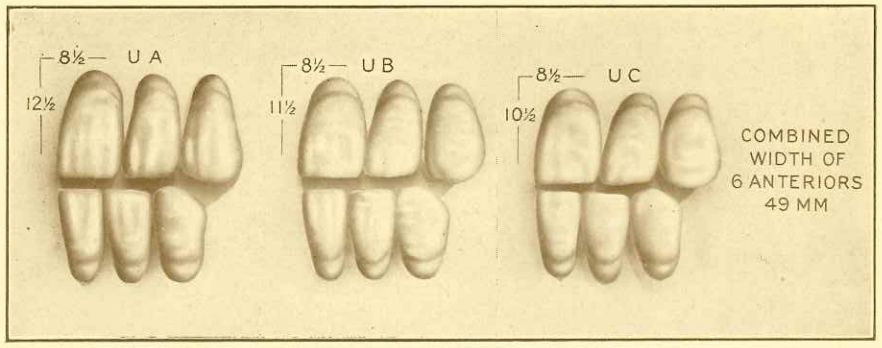


U- OR SQUARE-TYPE ARCH
An arch of this type indicates the use of U-teeth

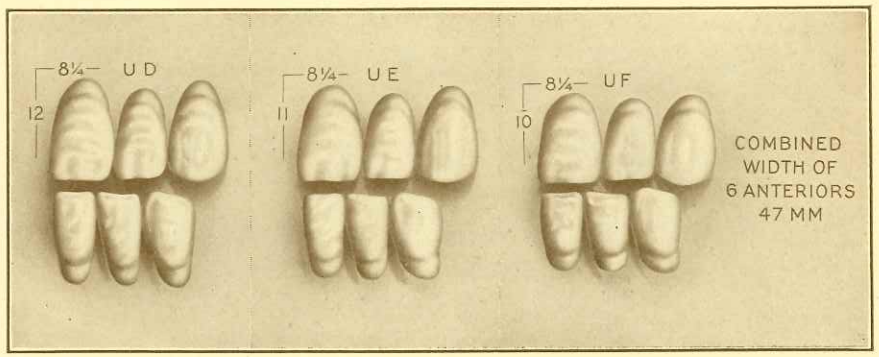
Each basic mold is supplemented by two modifications in form and with a difference of 1 mm. in the length of each, but of the same width. Thus a selection of nine different lengths can be made of the combination of an upper and a lower of any given width. A complete selection of 63 sets out of 21 molds.

The first modified forms UE, UH, UK, UN, UQ, UT, are supplied in short bite molds with long ridge laps, making 27 molds of the U-Type.

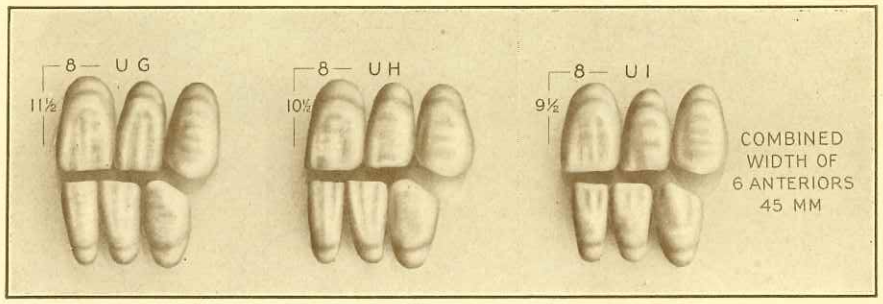
The combined width of the six anterior teeth as given is according to flat measurement. The width from cuspid to cuspid when measured on the trial plate will be increased several mm. according to the arch of the maxilla.



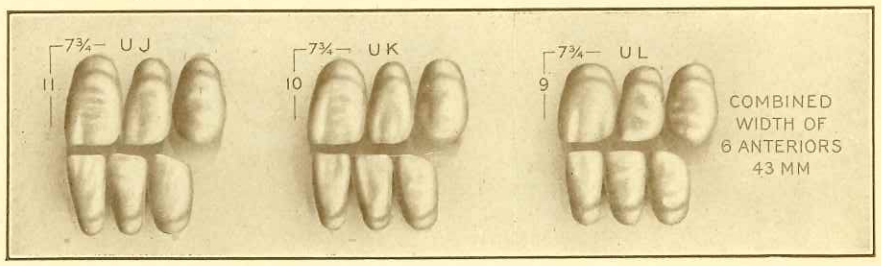
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 52 MM



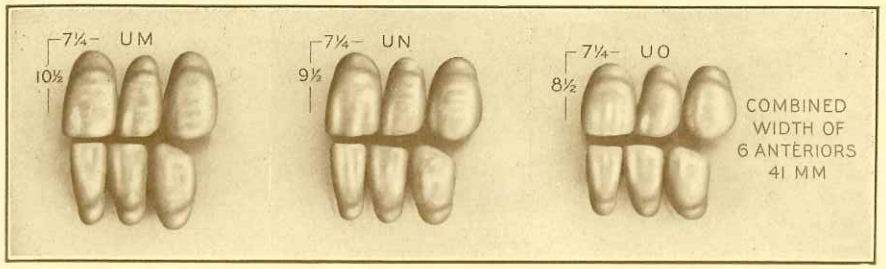
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 51 MM



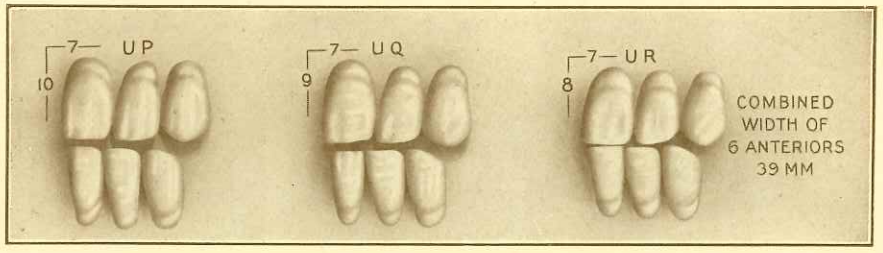
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 48 MM



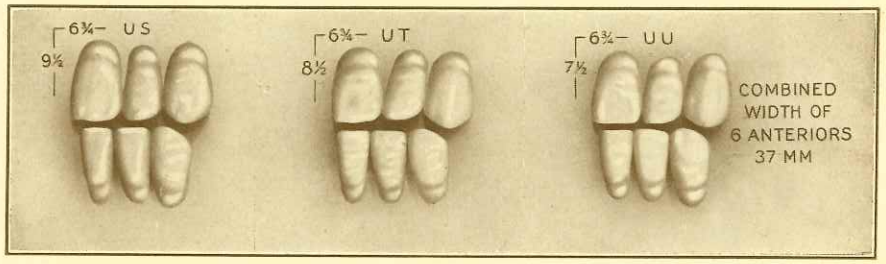
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 46 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 44 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 42 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 40 MM

SHORT BITE MOLDS

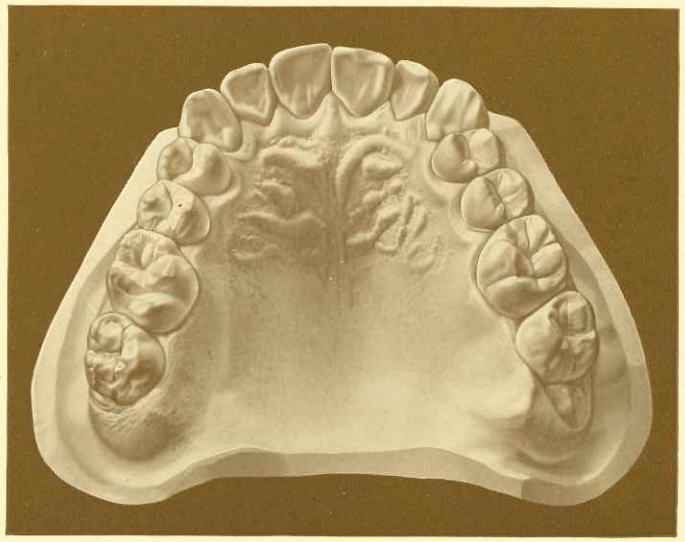
UE, UH, UK, UN, UQ, UT, are supplied in short bite as well as medium bite.

COMBINATIONS OF ANTERIORS AND POSTERIORS

UA	UB	UC	Anteriors	and	U-34	Posteriors
UD	UE	UF	"	"	U-33	"
UG	UH	UI	"	"	U-32	"
UJ	UK	UL	"	"	U-31	"
UM	UN	UO	"	"	U-30	"
UP	UQ	UR	"	"	U-29	"
US	UT	UU	"	"	U-28	"

V- or Tapering-Type, Anteriors

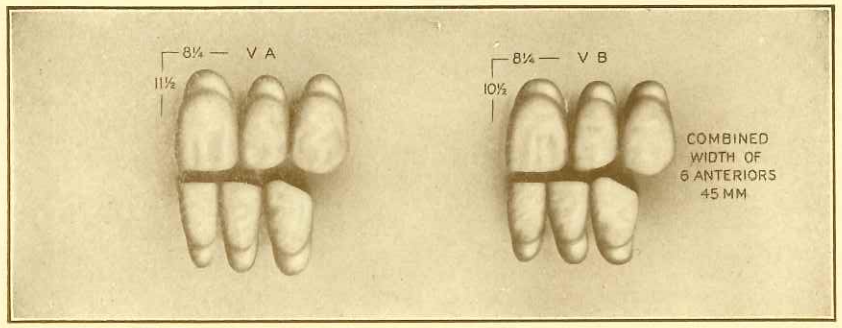
The V-Type of anterior teeth offers a selection of 16 different molds of uppers and lowers. Eight of these represent the basic molds of this type—VA, VC, VE, VG, VI, VK, VM, VO. Each basic mold is systematically shorter and narrower than the preceding basic mold. The combined width of the six anterior teeth is reduced from 45 mm. to 38 mm. with a variation of 1 mm. between successive sets. The basic centrals are reduced in width from 8¼ mm. to 6½ mm. and in length from 11½ mm. to 9¾ mm. without the collar, while the length of the modification is reduced from 10½ mm. to 8¾ mm.



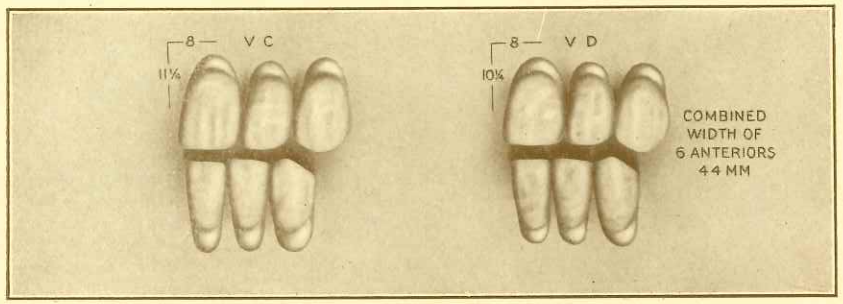
V- OR TAPERING-TYPE ARCH
An arch of this type indicates the use of V-teeth

Each basic mold is supplemented by one modification in form and which is 1 mm. shorter but of the same width. Thus a selection of four different lengths can be made of the combination of an upper and a lower of any given width. A complete selection of 32 sets out of 16 molds.

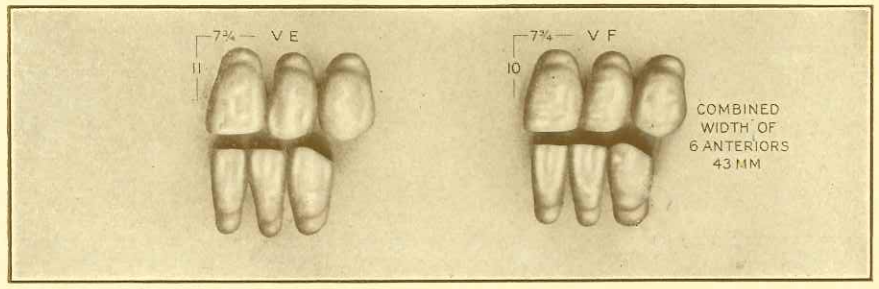
The combined width of the six anterior teeth as given is according to flat measurement. The width from cuspid to cuspid when measured on the trial plate will be increased several mm. according to the arch of the maxilla.



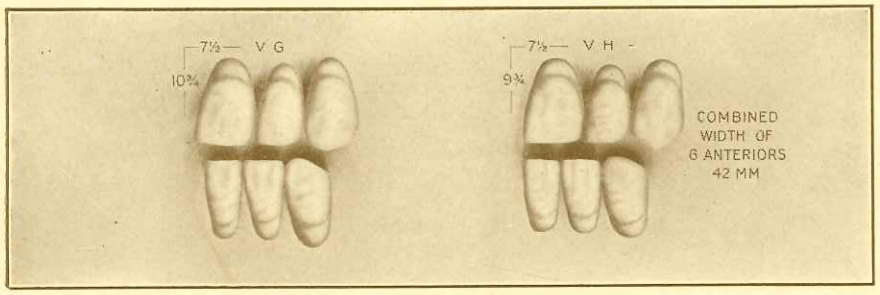
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 49 MM



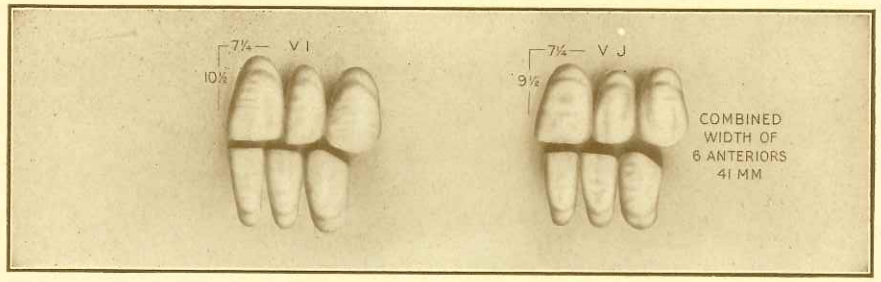
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 48 MM



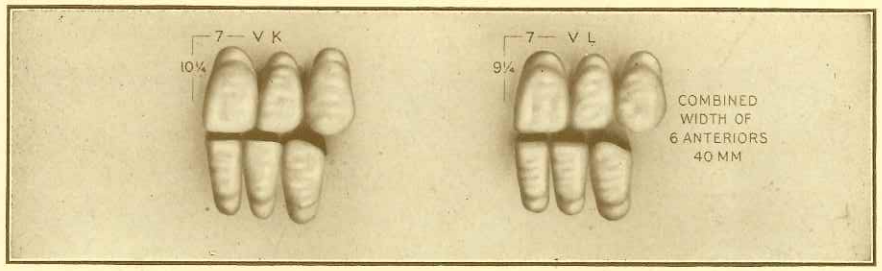
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 47 MM



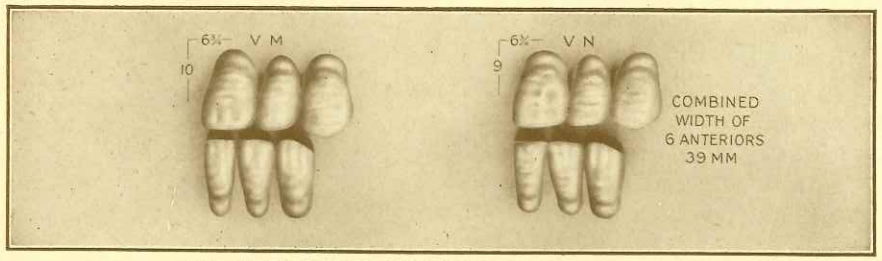
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 46 MM



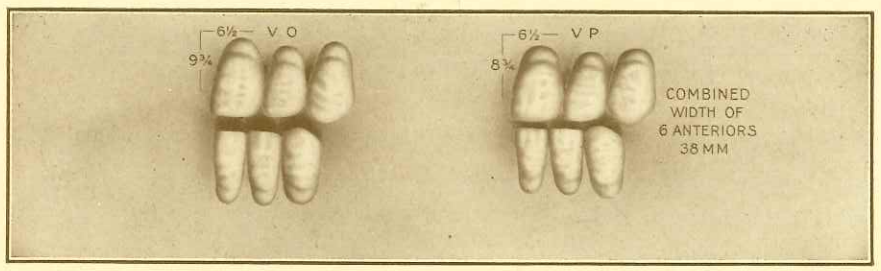
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 44 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 43 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 42 MM



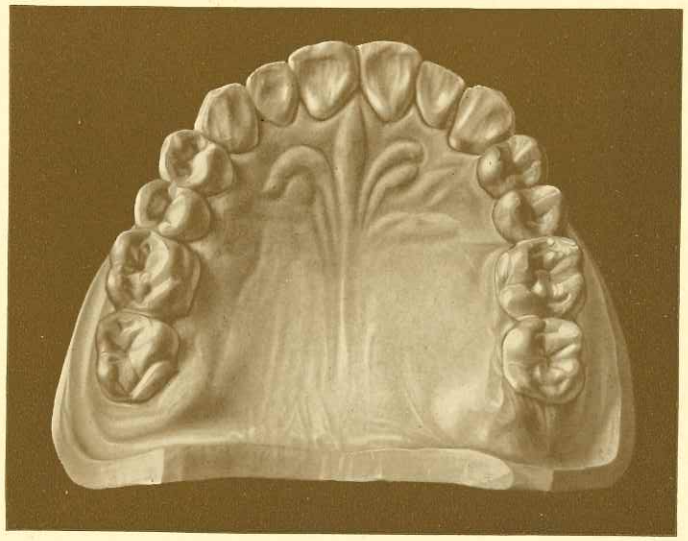
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 41 MM

COMBINATIONS OF ANTERIORS AND POSTERIORS

VA	VB	VC	VD	VE		Anterior	and	V-33	Posterior
VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	"	"	V-31	"
VL	VM	VN	VO	VP		"	"	V-30	"

The O- or Ovoid-Type, Anteriors

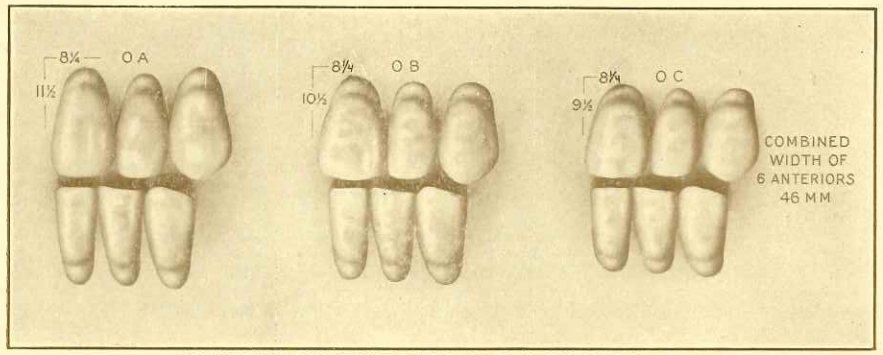
The O-Type of anterior teeth offers a selection of 12 different molds of uppers and lowers. Four of these represent the basic molds of this type—OA, OD, OG, OJ. Each basic mold is systematically shorter and narrower than the preceding basic mold. The combined width of the six anterior teeth is reduced from 46 mm. to 40 mm. with a variation of 2 mm. between successive sets. The basic centrals are reduced in width from 8¼ to 7½ mm. and in length from 11½ mm. to 10 mm. without the collar, while the length of the third modification reduces from 9½ mm. to 8 mm.



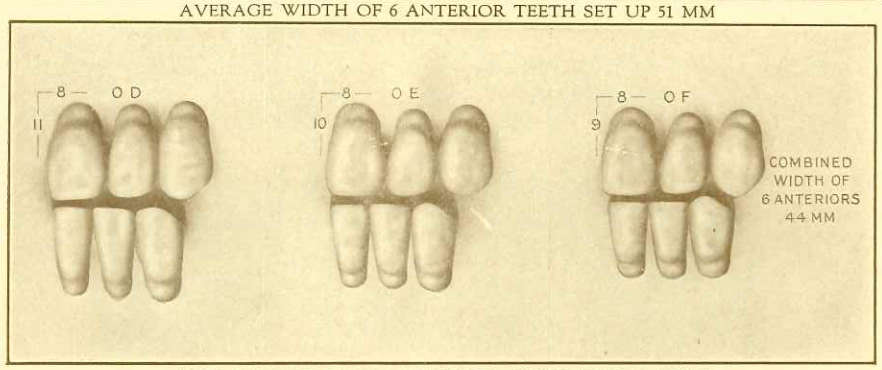
O- OR OVOID-TYPE ARCH
An arch of this type indicates the use of O-teeth

Each basic mold is supplemented by two modifications in form and with a difference of 1 mm. in the length of each, but of the same width. Thus a selection of nine different lengths can be made of the combination of an upper and a lower of any given width. A complete selection of 36 sets out of 12 molds.

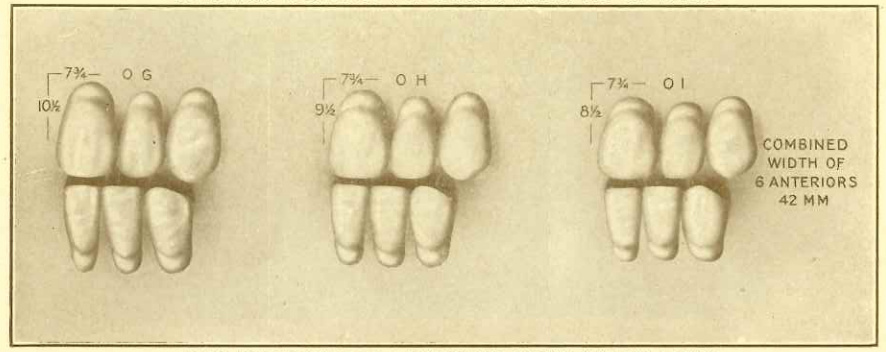
The combined width of the six anterior teeth as given is according to flat measurement. The width from cuspid to cuspid when measured on the trial plate will be increased several mm. according to the arch of the maxilla.



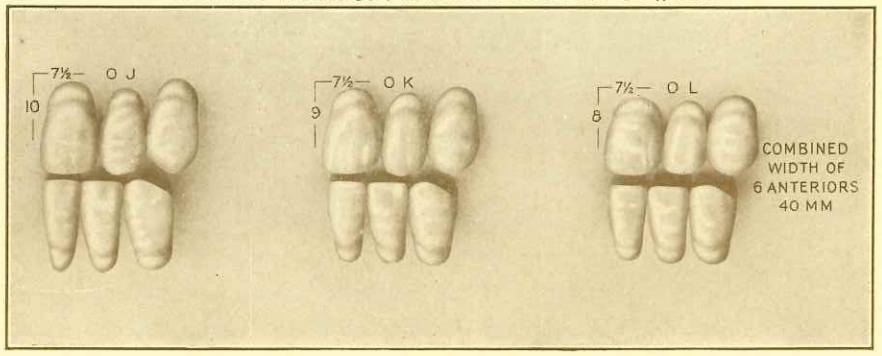
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 51 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 49 MM



AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 47 MM



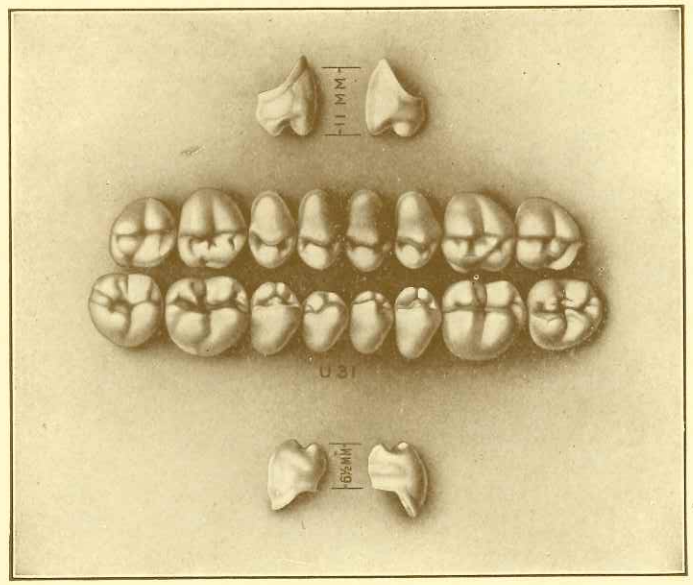
AVERAGE WIDTH OF 6 ANTERIOR TEETH SET UP 45 MM

COMBINATIONS OF ANTERIORS AND POSTERIORS

OA	OB	OC	OD	Anterior	and	O-33	Posterior
OE	OF	OG	OH	"	"	O-31	"
OI	OJ	OK	OL	"	"	O-30	"

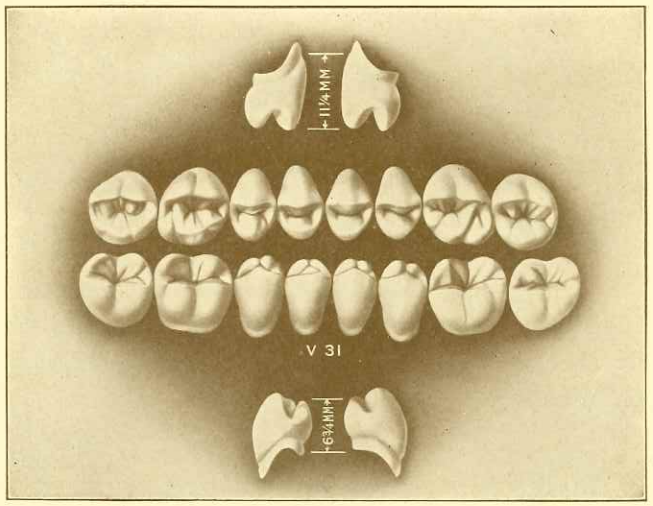
Posteriors

The posterior teeth, like the anteriors, are classified as U, V and O types, because they are reproductions of the different types of posterior teeth found in the U, V and O shaped maxillae. The upper teeth are carved with the same complex curves and cusp formations as exhibited in the different shaped upper maxillae, which is complimentary to the curve of Spee in the lower. They are graded in length and width to meet any requirement.

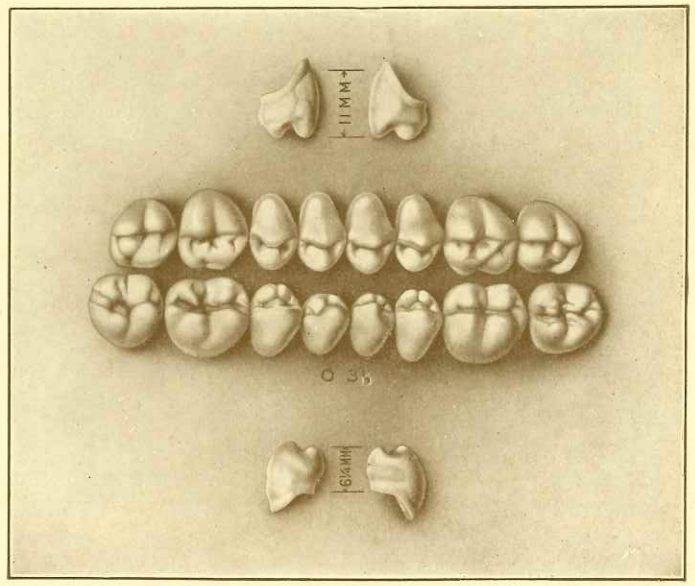


U- OR SQUARE-TYPE

Ekloform posterior teeth are made the same as natural teeth in order to make the denture comfortable and aesthetic in appearance. The base of each tooth is provided with a compound curve (the Ekloform curve) to fit over the alveolar ridge and at the same time give ample room for the material that completes the denture. This minimizes the effect of the shrinkage which takes place in the vulcanization of the rubber and increases the strength of the denture.



V- OR TAPERING-TYPE



O- OR OVOID-TYPE

MEASUREMENTS OF EKLOFORM TYPAL POSTERIORS

		Width of Set	Length of Buccal Face	Length of Lingual Face
U- or Square-type, Mold	U-28	28 MM.	9½ MM.	5¾ MM.
" " " "	U-29	29 MM.	10 MM.	6 MM.
" " " "	U-30	30 MM.	10½ MM.	6¼ MM.
" " " "	U-31	31 MM.	11 MM.	6½ MM.
" " " "	U-32	32 MM.	11½ MM.	6¾ MM.
" " " "	U-33	33 MM.	12 MM.	7 MM.
" " " "	U-34	34 MM.	12½ MM.	7¼ MM.
V- or Taper-type, "	V-30	30 MM.	10 MM.	6¼ MM.
" " " "	V-31	31 MM.	11¼ MM.	6¾ MM.
" " " "	V-33	33 MM.	12½ MM.	7½ MM.
O- or Ovoid-type, "	O-30	30 MM.	10 MM.	6 MM.
" " " "	O-31	31 MM.	11 MM.	6¼ MM.
" " " "	O-33	33 MM.	12 MM.	6½ MM.

True-to-Nature Teeth

Supplied in both gold pin (Pinoro) and nickel pin (W. P.)

True-to-Nature molds have been in the hands of the profession for twenty years. We were the first to offer a line of teeth of this character, having a natural appearance and which could be occluded with little or no grinding.

This original line was suggested by a well known prosthetic specialist who was then in charge of that department in one of our largest colleges.

The original line comprised eleven molds (228 to 238). They were so favorably received by the profession and dental laboratories that we added as necessity demanded until we now have forty-six molds, which include a variety to suit all cases, especially those demanding special forms, as overlaping laterals, short bite with long ridge lap, medium and deep cusp posteriors.

These molds are now made with our 24-Karat gold-clad pins, soldered in by improved methods, and are known as JUSTI PINORO teeth.

We also offer this same line with a baked in 99% pure nickel pin. These teeth are known as JUSTI W. P. (White Pin) teeth.

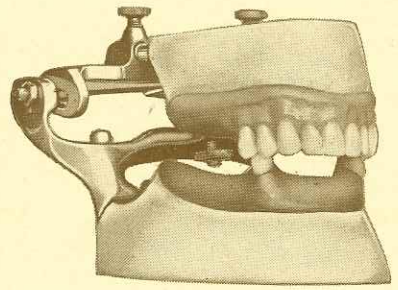
The following photographic cuts will give an idea as to the variety of forms, but this line of natural molds should be seen to fully appreciate their value.

A SUGGESTION, FOR SETTING UP A FULL UPPER AND LOWER DENTURE, THAT REQUIRES LITTLE OR NO GRINDING

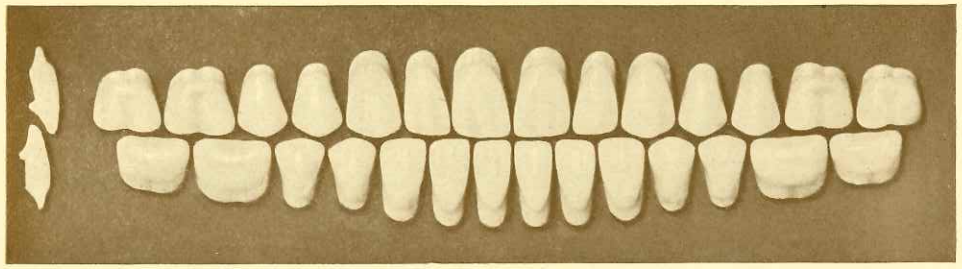
Set up the ten upper teeth and the lower second bicuspids (as shown in cut), then place the lower first bicuspids in position. You now have an accurate measurement for the lower incisors, which must fill this space to articulate properly with the uppers already in position.

Next place the lower molars in position giving them a slightly upward slant towards the condyle. Then place the upper molars which will occlude properly with the lowers.

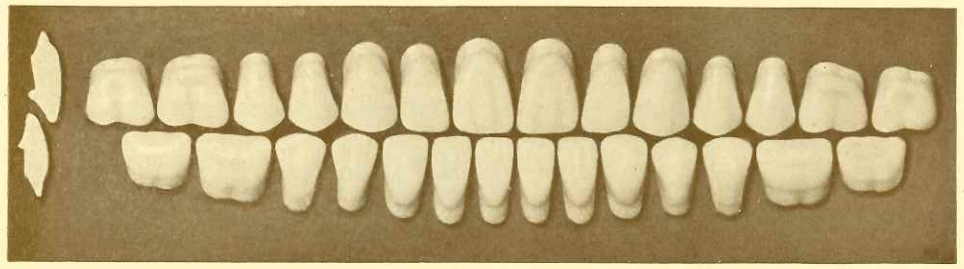
By following these suggestions little or no grinding will be necessary.



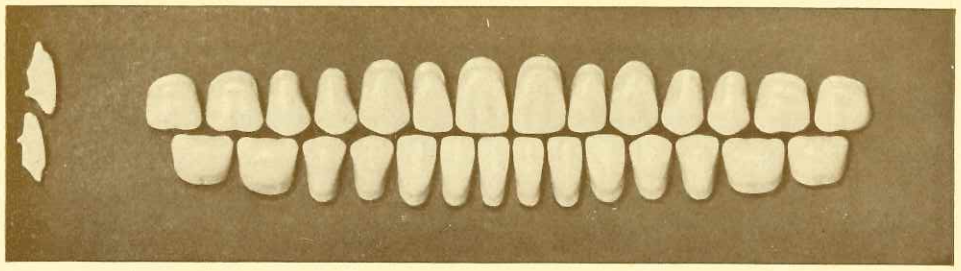
MEDIUM CUSPS



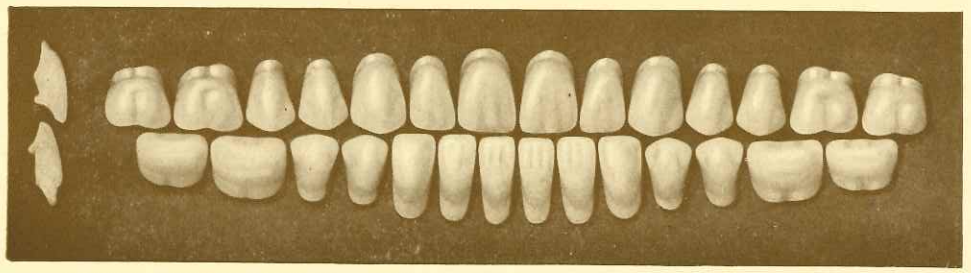
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 228. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 88. POSTERIORS, MOLD 65.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 229. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 87. POSTERIORS, MOLD 66.

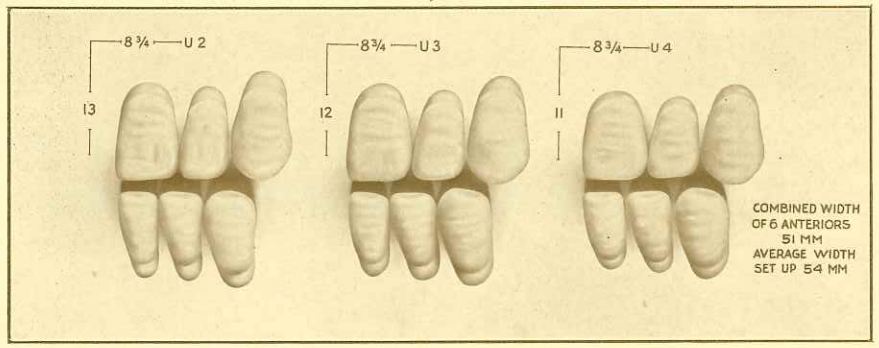


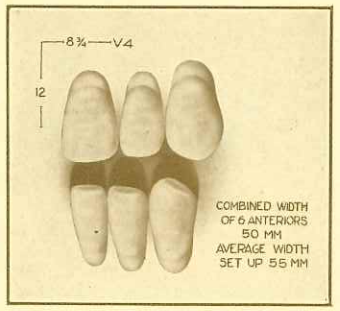
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 230. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 89. POSTERIORS, MOLD 61.

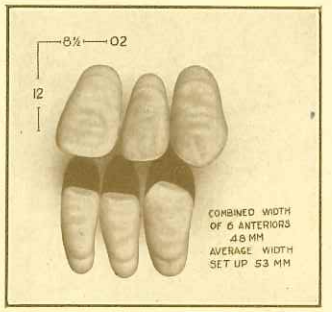


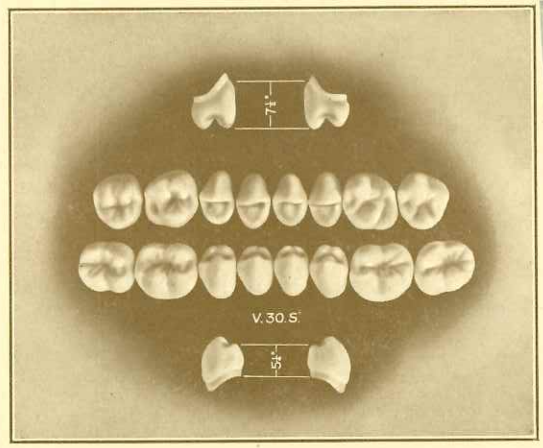
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 231. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 90. POSTERIORS, MOLD 65.

NEW MOLDS









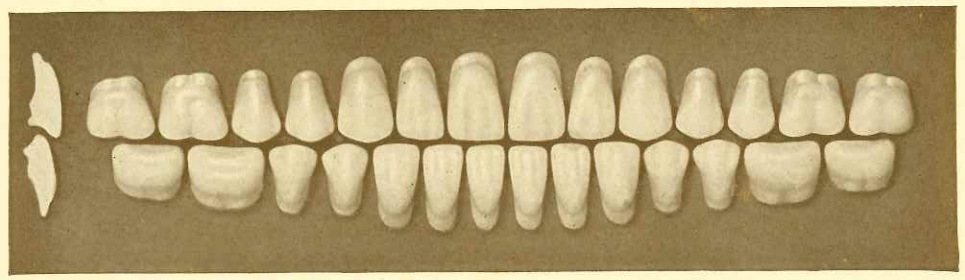
V- OR TAPERING-TYPE SHORT BITES

MEASUREMENTS OF EKLOFORM TYPAL POSTERIORS

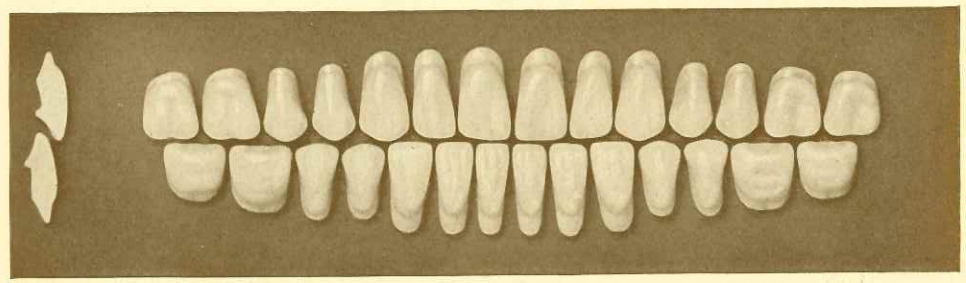
	Width of Set	Length of Buccal Face	Length of Lingual Face
V- or Taper-type, Mold V-30 S	30 MM.	7½ MM.	5¼ MM.
" " " " V-31 S	31 MM.	9½ MM.	5½ MM.
" " " " V-33 S	33 MM.	10½ MM.	6¼ MM.

MEDIUM CUSPS

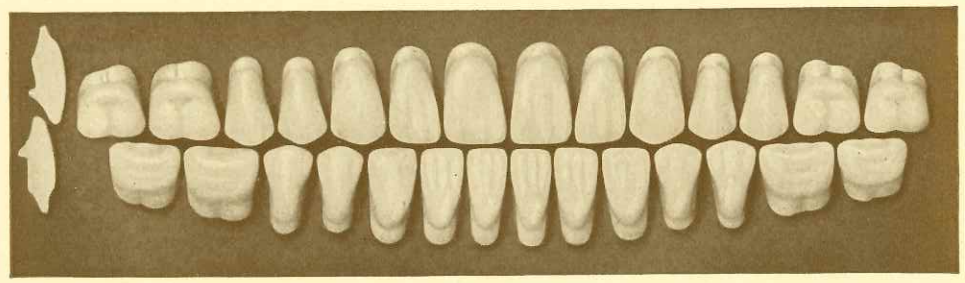
SHORT BITE



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 232. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 91. POSTERIORS, MOLD 65.

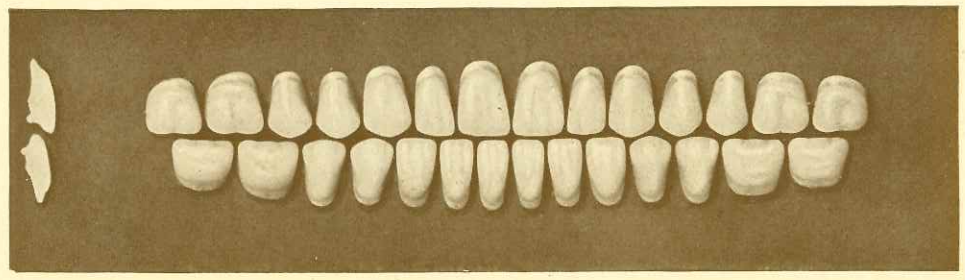


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 233. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 92. POSTERIORS, MOLD 62.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 234. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 93. POSTERIORS, MOLD 63.

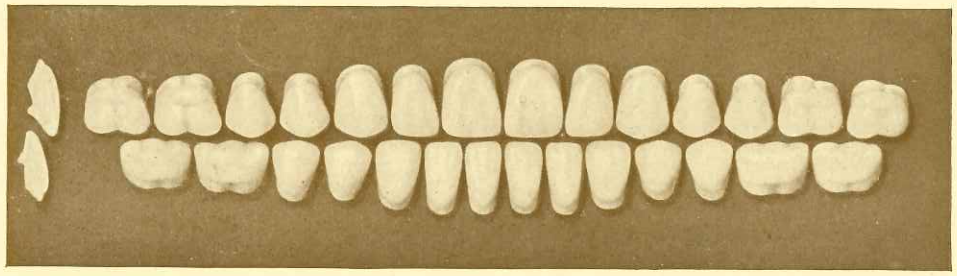
SHORT BITE



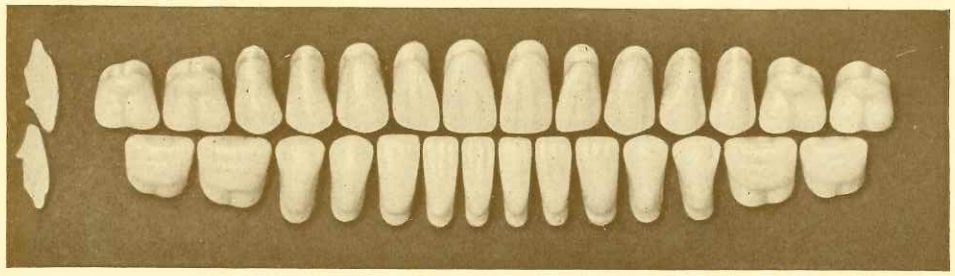
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 235. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 94. POSTERIORS, MOLD 61.

Note the short bite molds.

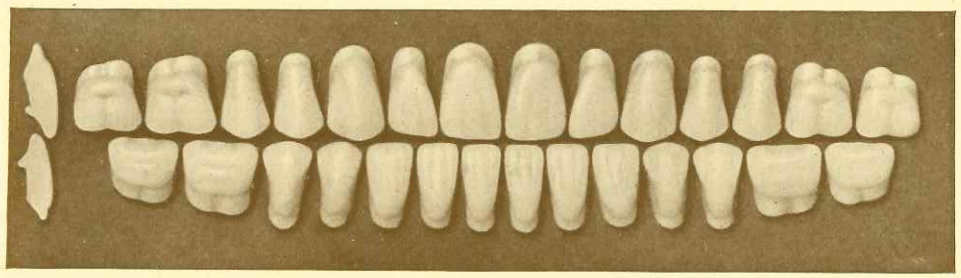
MEDIUM CUSPS



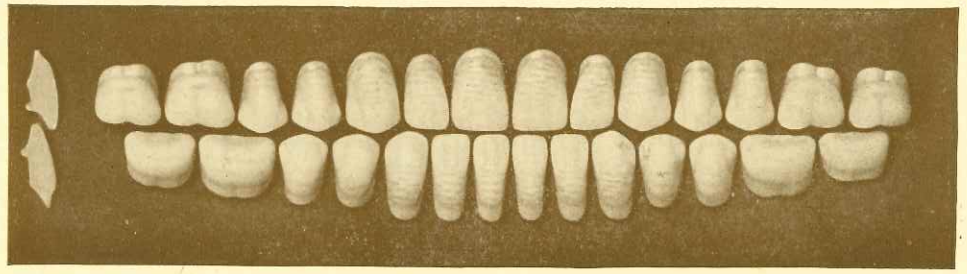
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 236. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 95. POSTERIORS, MOLD 71.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 237. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 96. POSTERIORS, MOLD 72.

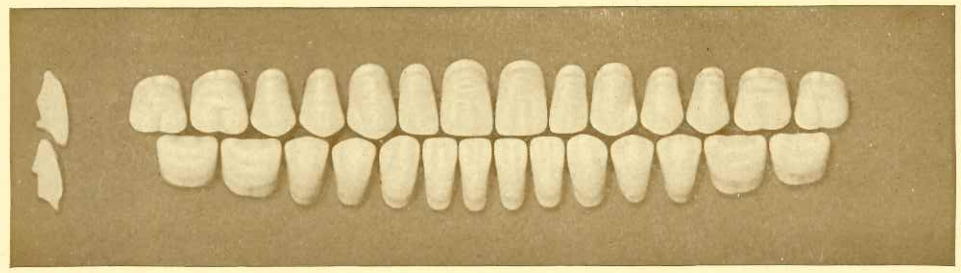


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 238. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 97. POSTERIORS, MOLD 63.

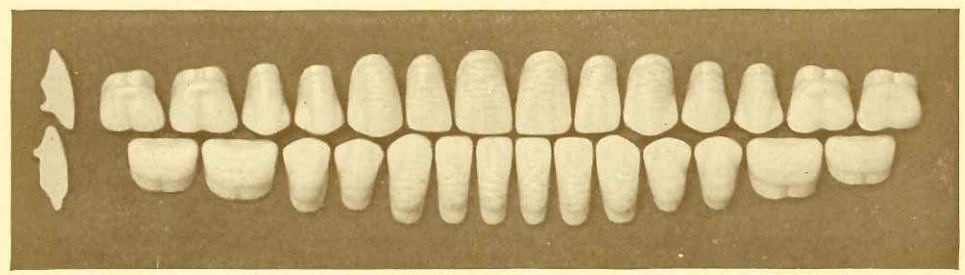


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 239. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 98. POSTERIORS, MOLD 73.

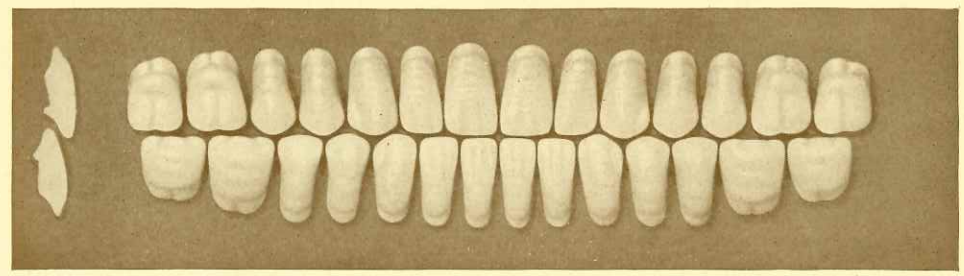
MEDIUM CUSPS



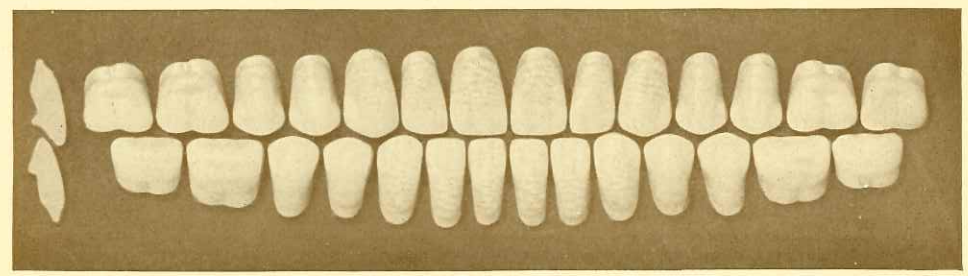
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 240. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 99. POSTERIORS, MOLD 61.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 241. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 98. POSTERIORS, MOLD 73.

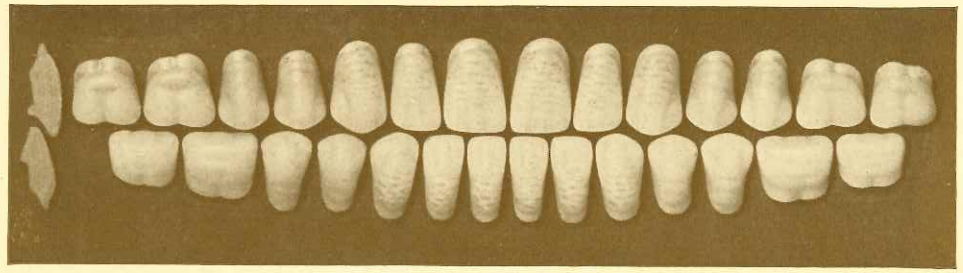


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 242. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 100. POSTERIORS, MOLD 76.

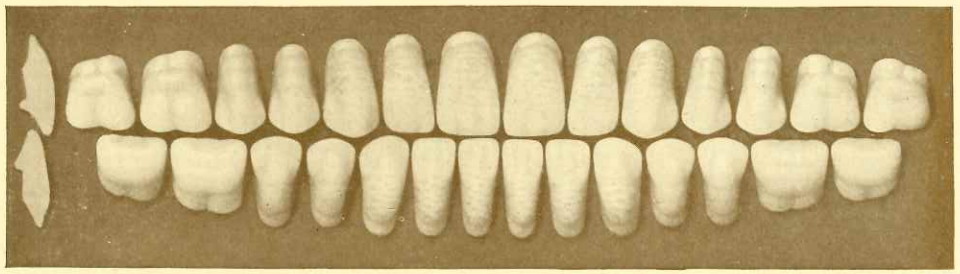


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 243. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 102. POSTERIORS, MOLD 74.

MEDIUM CUSPS

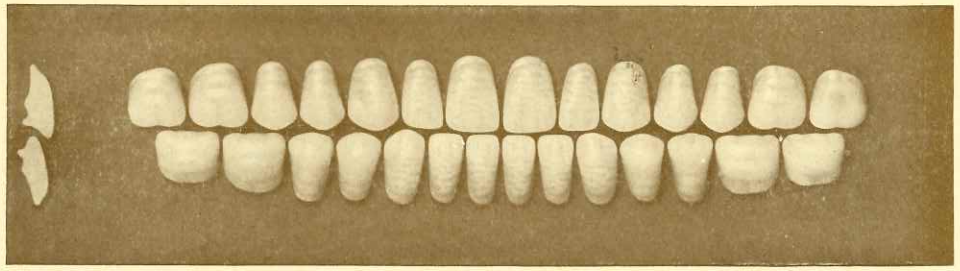


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 244. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 103. POSTERIORS, MOLD 74.



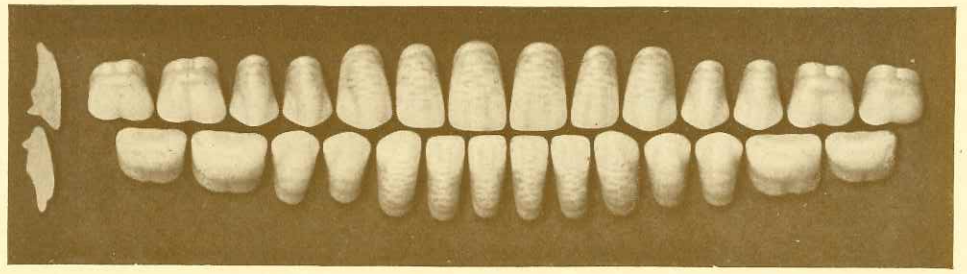
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 245. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 101. POSTERIORS, MOLD 75.

SHORT BITE



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 246. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 104. POSTERIORS, MOLD 61.

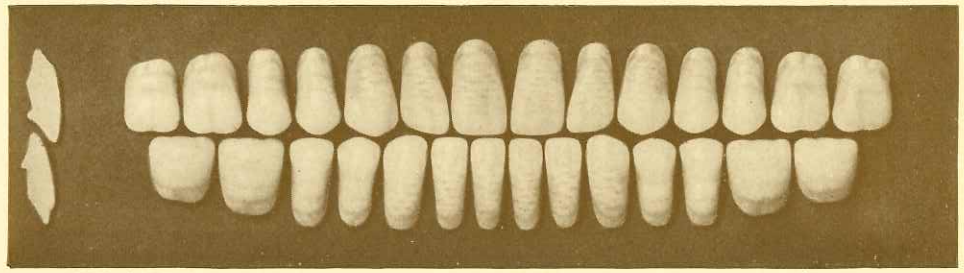
SHORT BITE



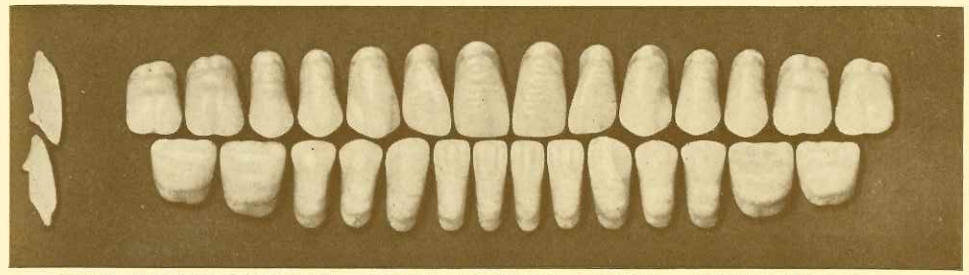
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 247. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 105. POSTERIORS, MOLD 73.

Note the short bite molds.

MEDIUM CUSPS

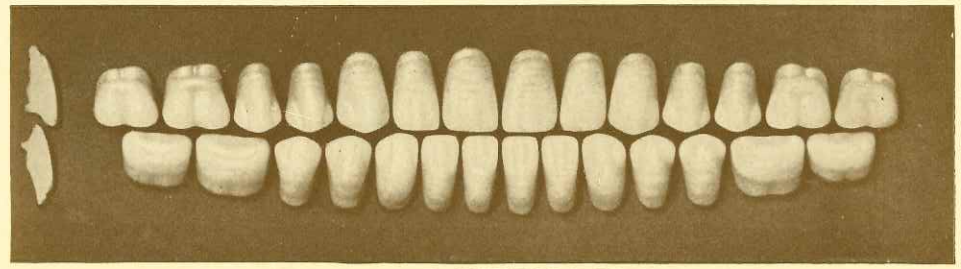


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 248. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 106. POSTERIORS, MOLD 76.



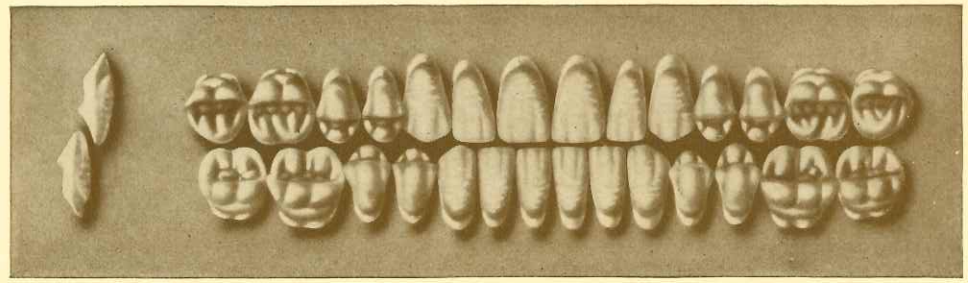
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 249. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 107. POSTERIORS, MOLD 74.

SHORT BITE



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 250. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 108. POSTERIORS, MOLD 73.

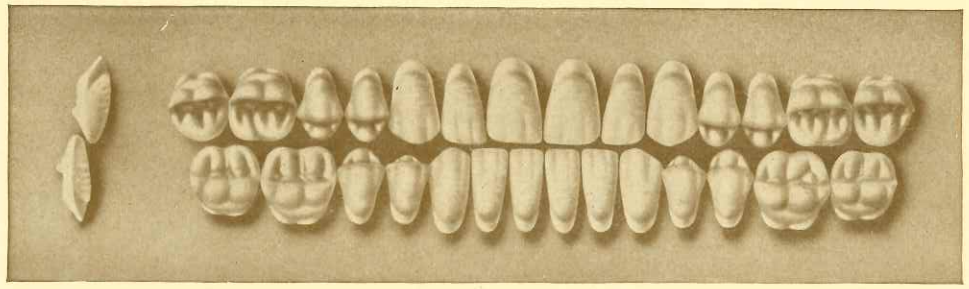
DEEP CUSPS



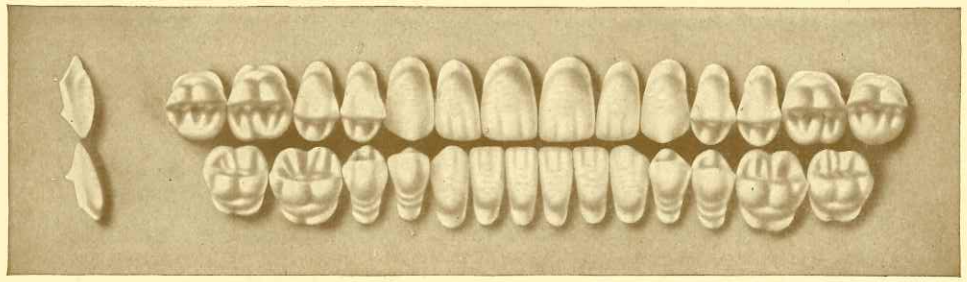
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 251. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 110. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.

Note the short bite mold.

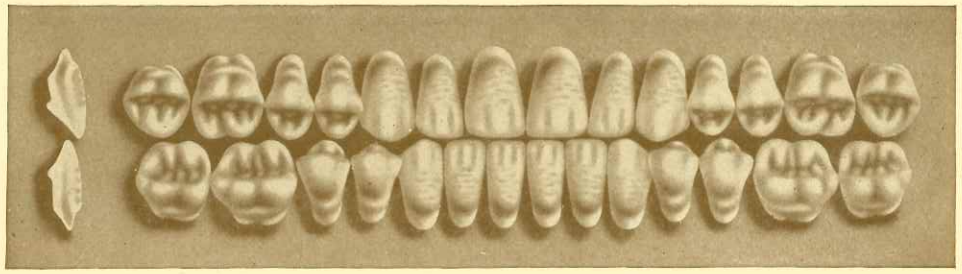
DEEP CUSPS



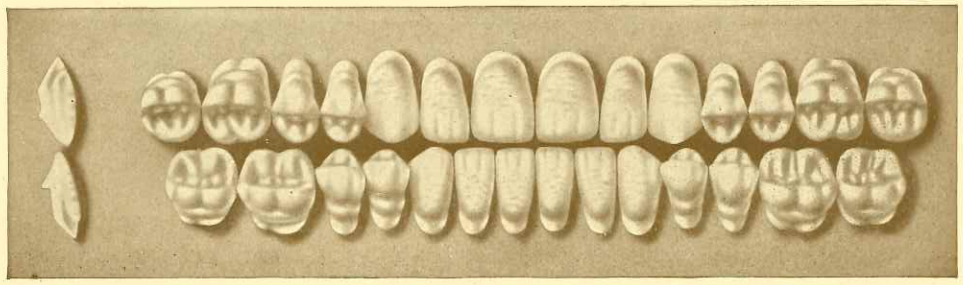
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 252. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 110. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 252A. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 110. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.

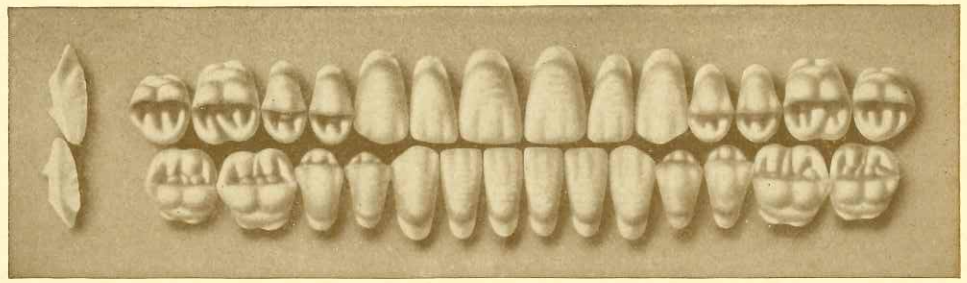


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 253. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 111. POSTERIORS, MOLD 81.

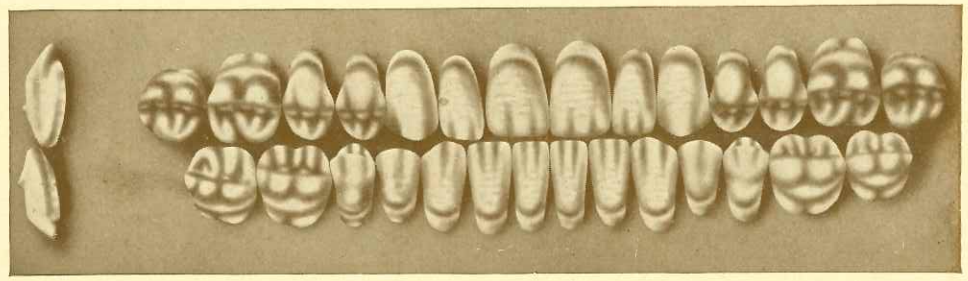


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 253A. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 111. POSTERIORS, MOLD 81.

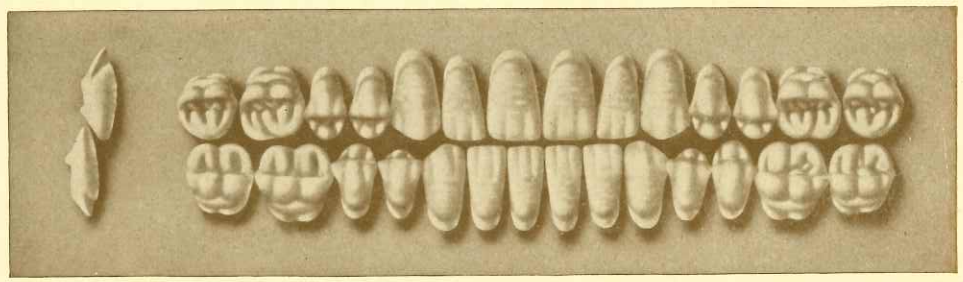
DEEP CUSPS



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 254. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 112. POSTERIORS, MOLD 81.

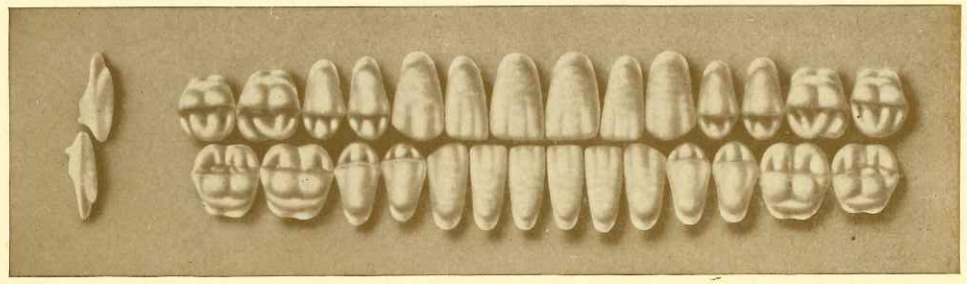


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 254A. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 112. POSTERIORS, MOLD 81.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 255. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 111B. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.

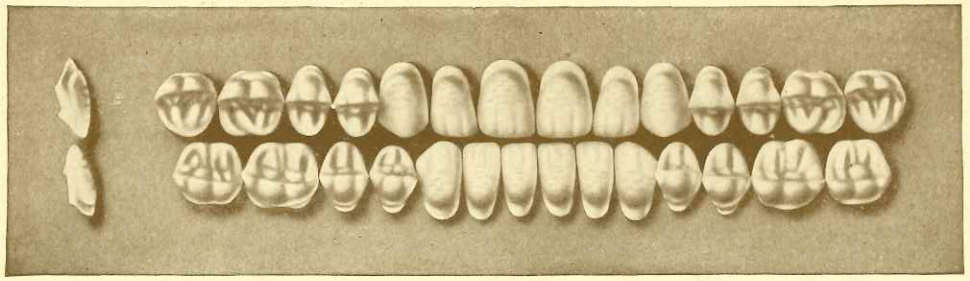
SHORT BITE



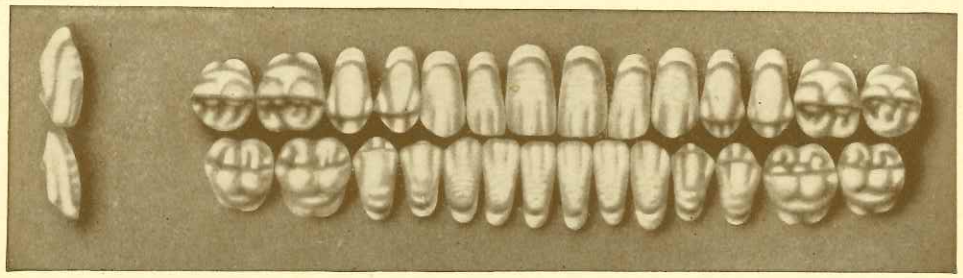
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 256. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 109. POSTERIORS, MOLD 82.

Note the short bite mold.

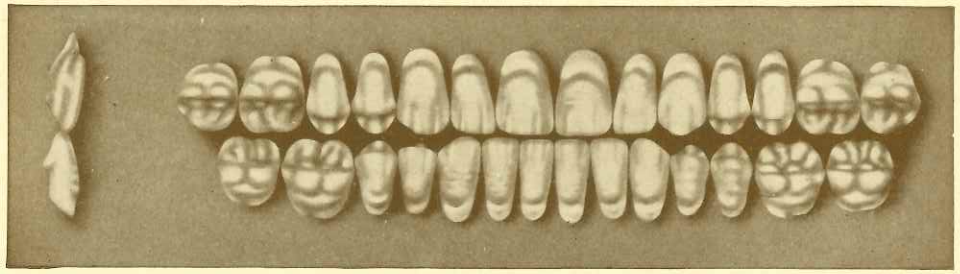
DEEP CUSPS



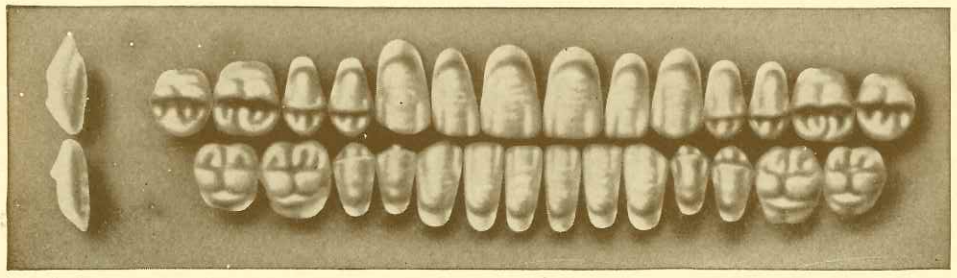
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 257. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 113. POSTERIORS, MOLD 83.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 258. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 110. POSTERIORS, MOLD 84.

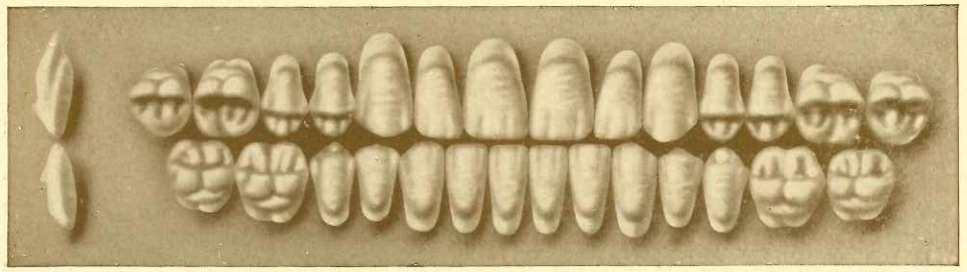


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 259. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 114. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.

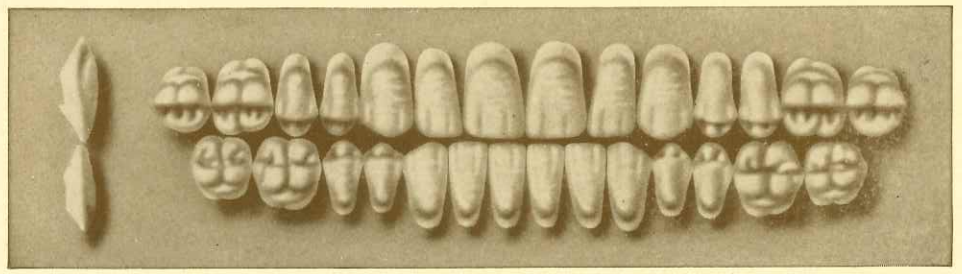


UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 260. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 111. POSTERIORS, MOLD 84.

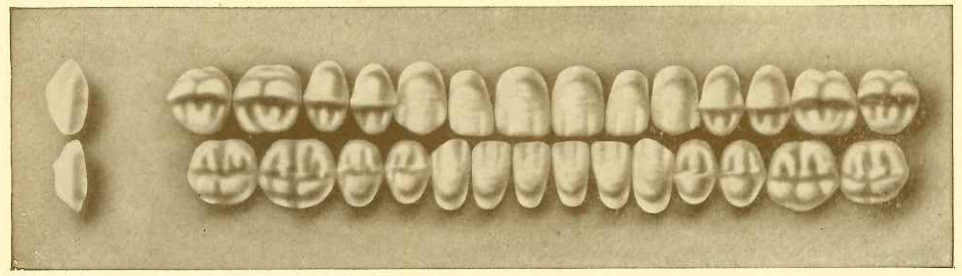
DEEP CUSPS



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 261. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 112. POSTERIORS, MOLD 84.



UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 262. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 114. POSTERIORS, MOLD 80.



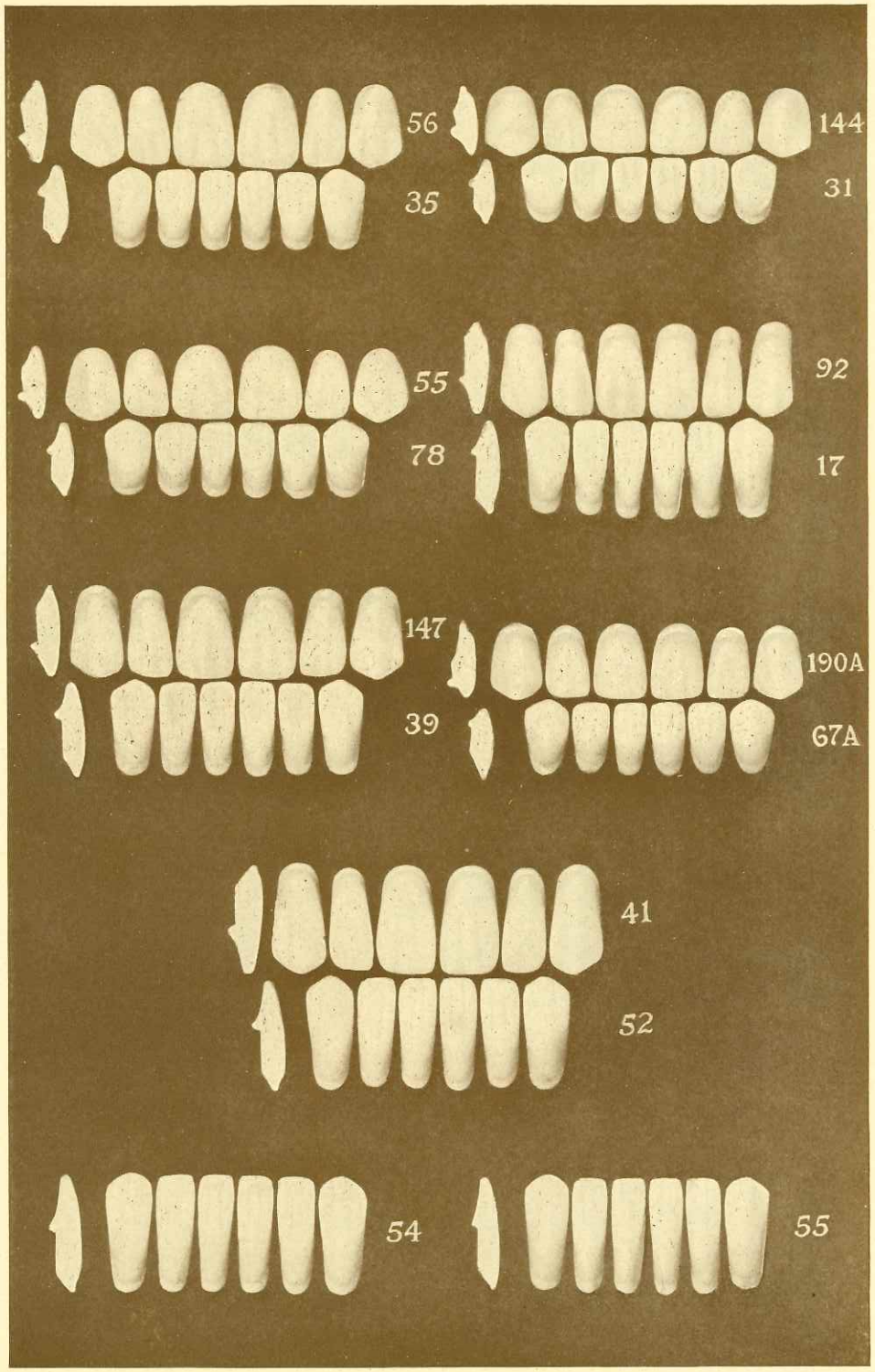
UPPER ANTERIORS, MOLD 263. LOWER ANTERIORS, MOLD 115. POSTERIORS, MOLD 83.

JUSTI VULCANITE sets are furnished with Diatoric (pinless) Posteriors having the well known wedge shaped recess which positively prevents pulling away from the rubber.

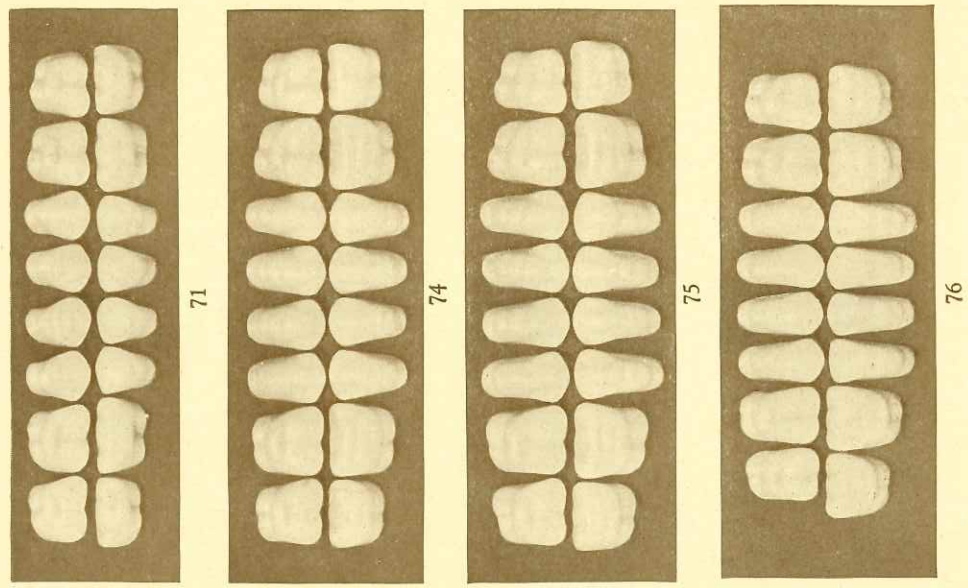
As there are frequent demands for teeth in abnormal cases we have added (see page 26) seven sets of anterior upper and lower molds, and two sets of anterior lower molds.

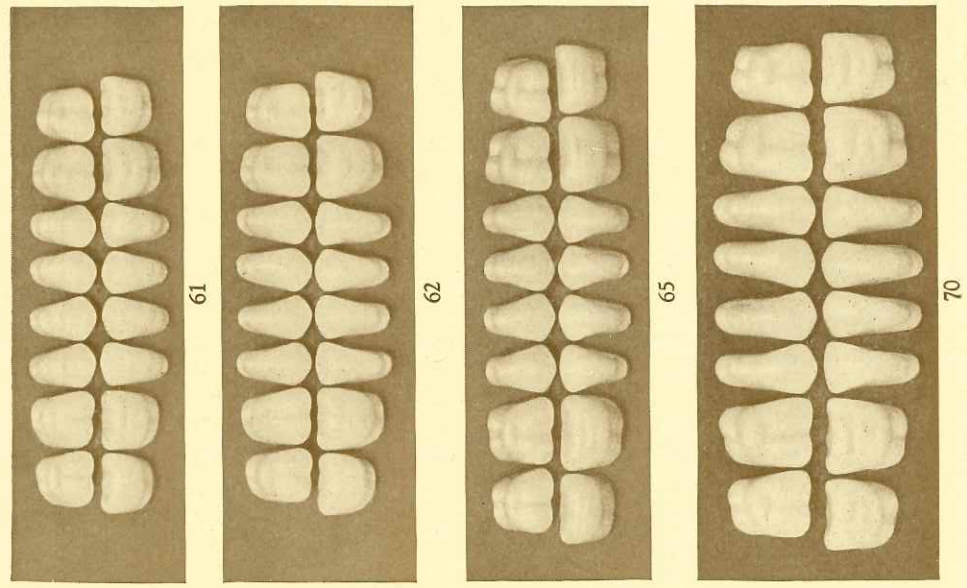
These may be obtained in both partials and full sets of 14s and 28s.

SPECIAL MOLDS



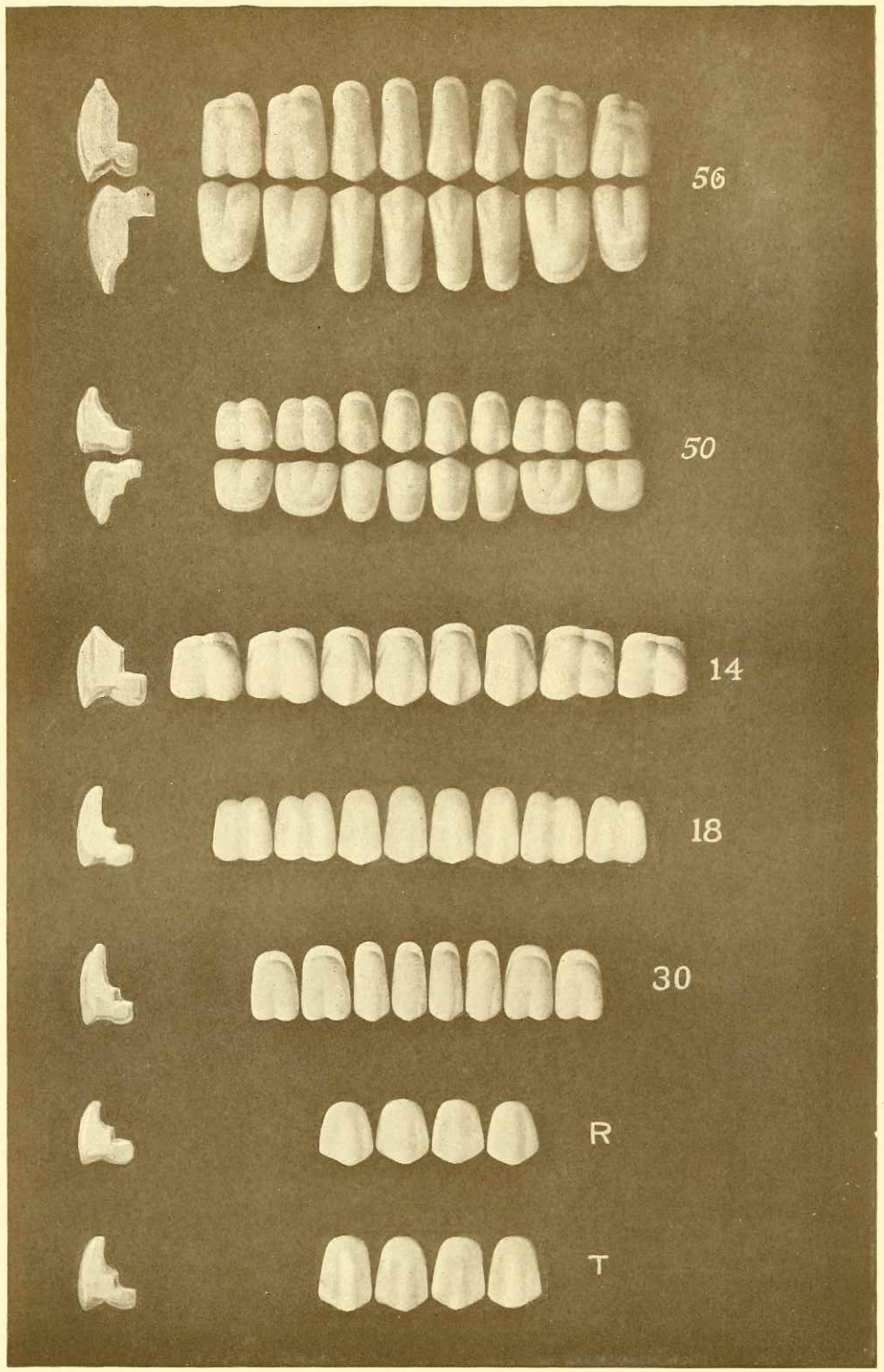
JUSTI PINORO PIN POSTERIOR TEETH





Also the Deep Cusp Molds 80, 81, 82, 83, 84

JUSTI PINORO PIN POSTERIOR TEETH



Justi Plain Facings

POINTED PINS

Crown and Bridge work from its very beginning has required a TECHNIC and WORKMANSHIP of the highest order—the many improvements, such as REMOVABLE Bridge work and other mechanical attachments for replacements, have advanced this branch of Mechanical Dentistry to such an extent that it has become an Art or Science of itself.

From its very inception JUSTI PIN FACINGS have been the choice of CROWN AND BRIDGE EXPERTS.

They know that they can solder them without checking or cracking the teeth —that the heat does not change the color—that the porcelain is TRANSLUCENT not Transparent—these important features together with the NATURAL molds and the close match of JUSTI SHADES to the natural teeth help to produce a restoration that is a counterpart of the natural teeth replaced.

A Suggestion for Backing Justi P. M. Facings

Place a small piece of sheet pink paraffine and wax on a flat surface, lay upon it a piece of pure gold (36 to 40 gauge,) then push pins through the gold as Figure 1; then take instrument which we will be pleased to furnish gratis to users of facing, and place over pin as Figure 2, and rotate, this will burnish the gold around the pins as Figure 3, this prevents any borax working between the facings and backing which is the cause of many breakages of porcelain teeth in soldering. preferred.

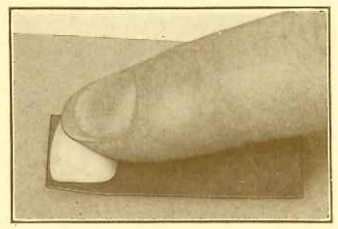


Figure 1

Then burnish or swage as

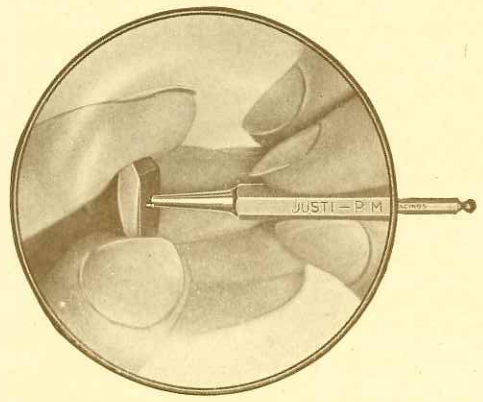


Figure 2

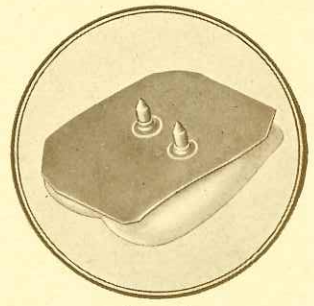
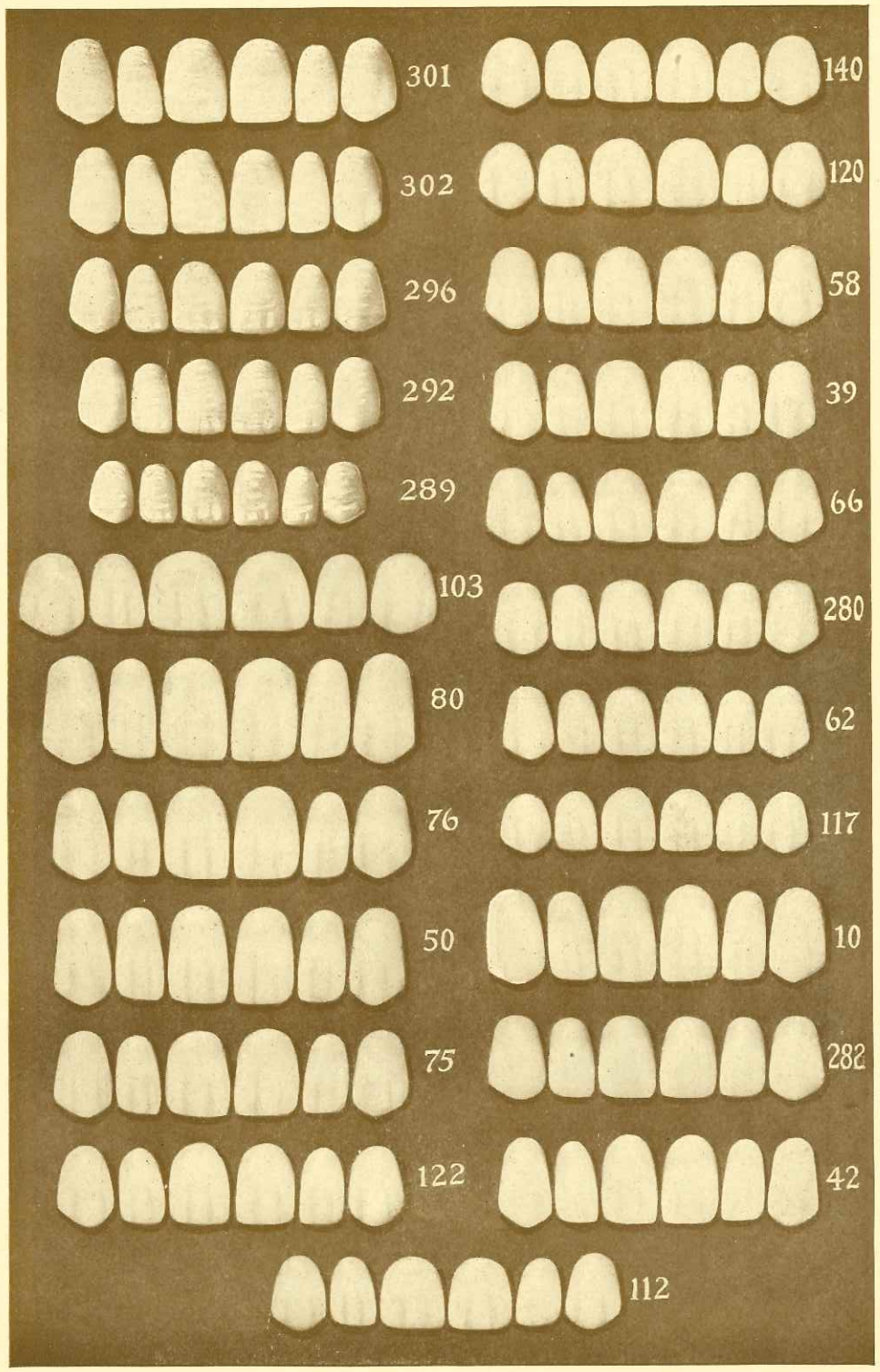
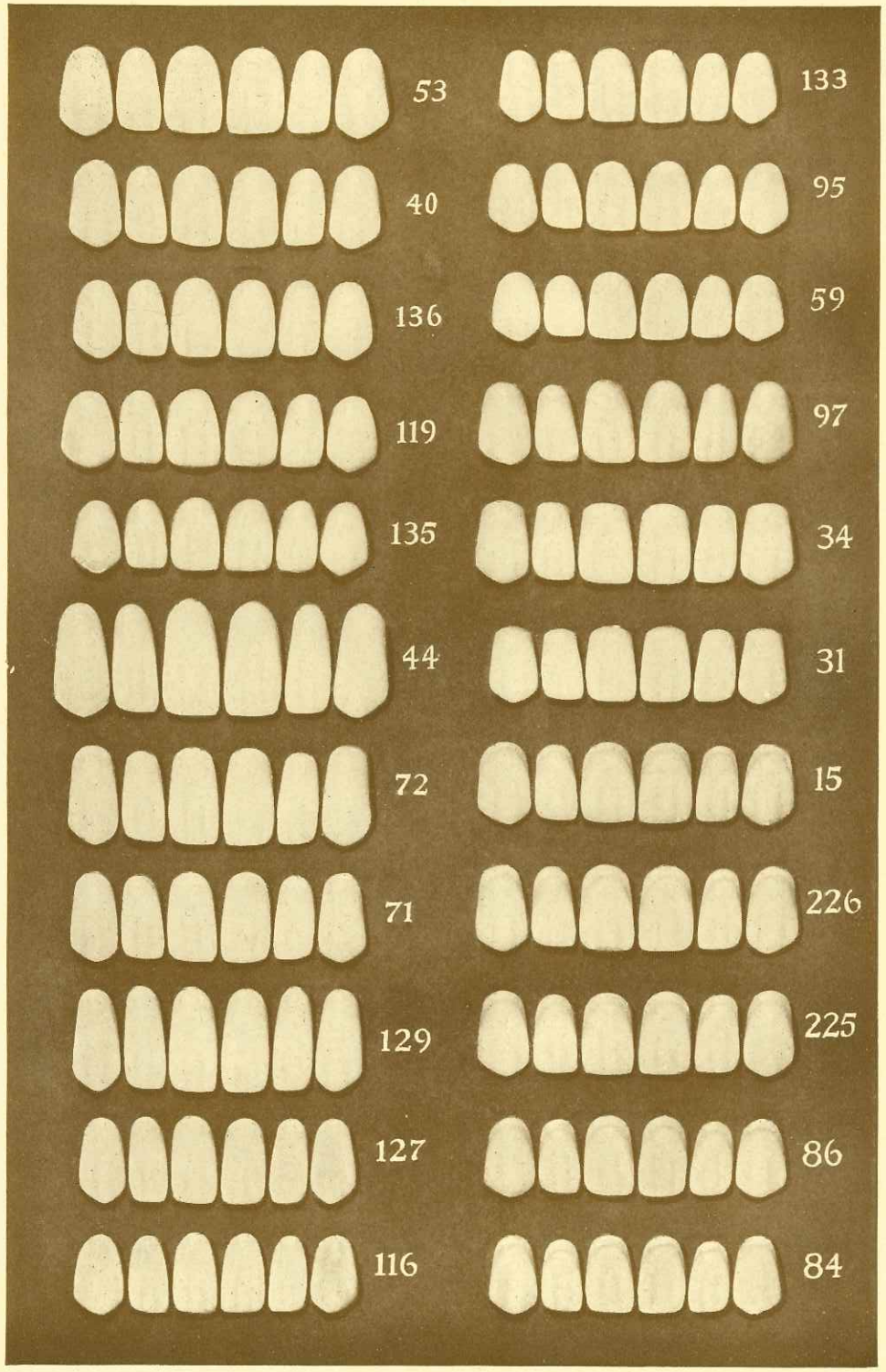


Figure 3


301
140
302
120
296
58
292
39
289
66
103
280
80
62
76
117
50
10
75
282
122
42
112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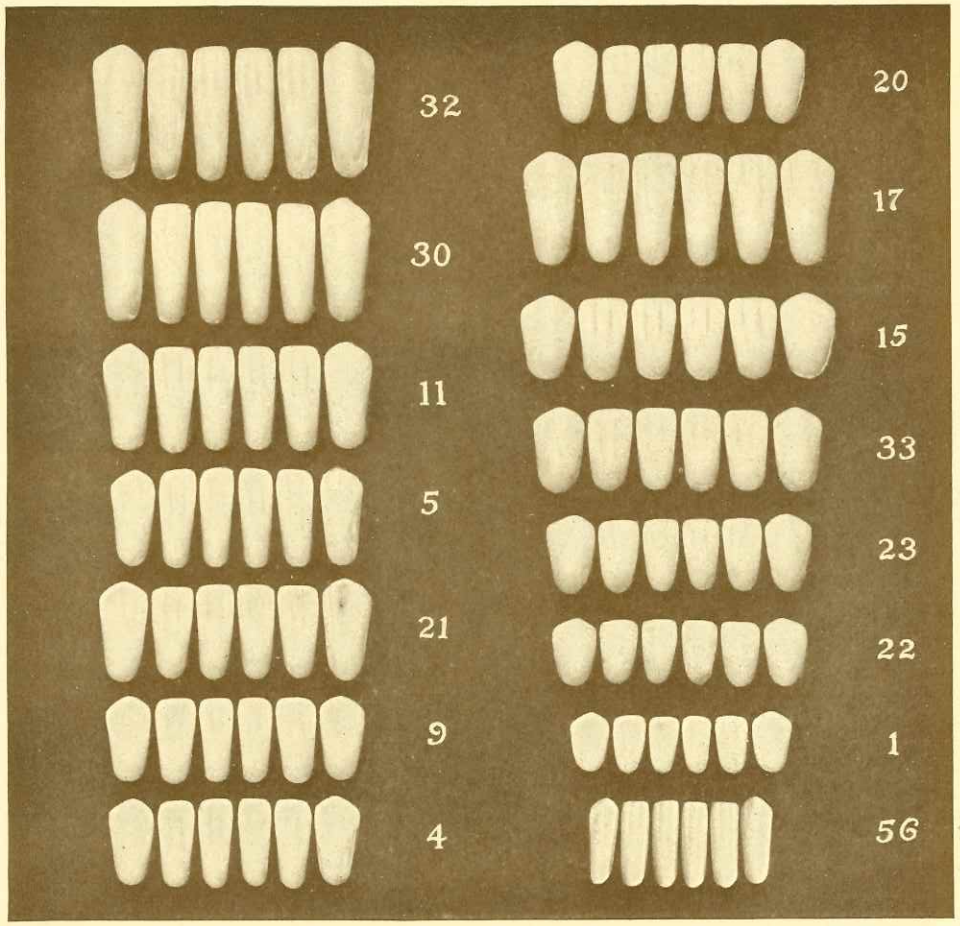
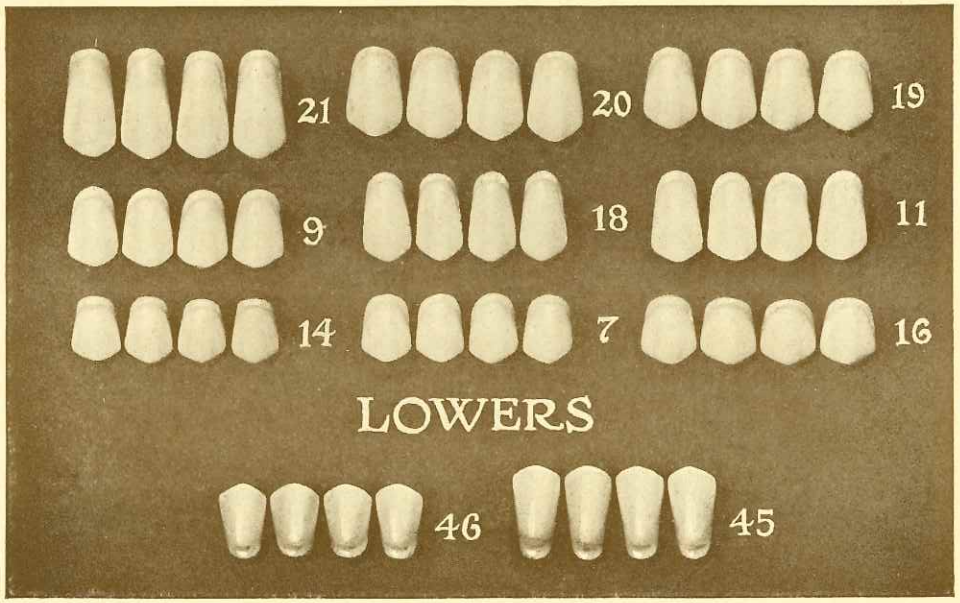
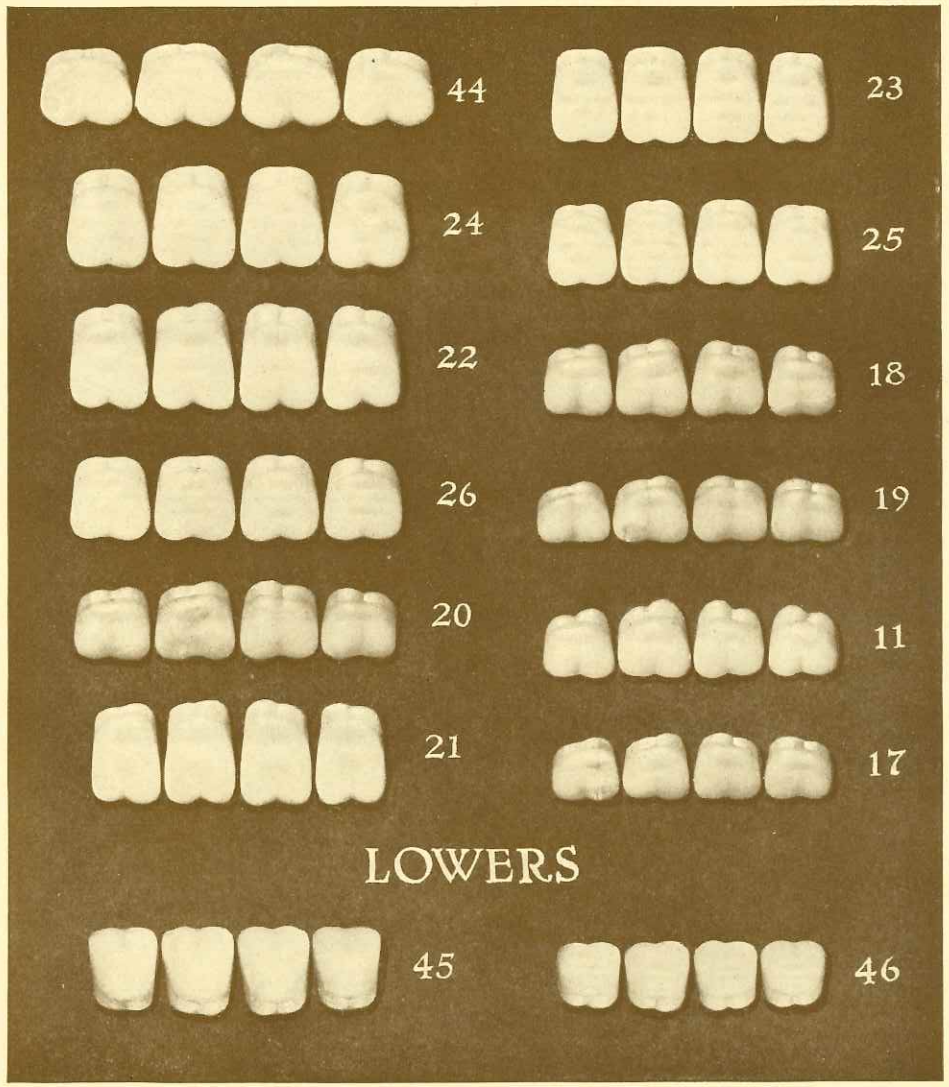
LOWERS



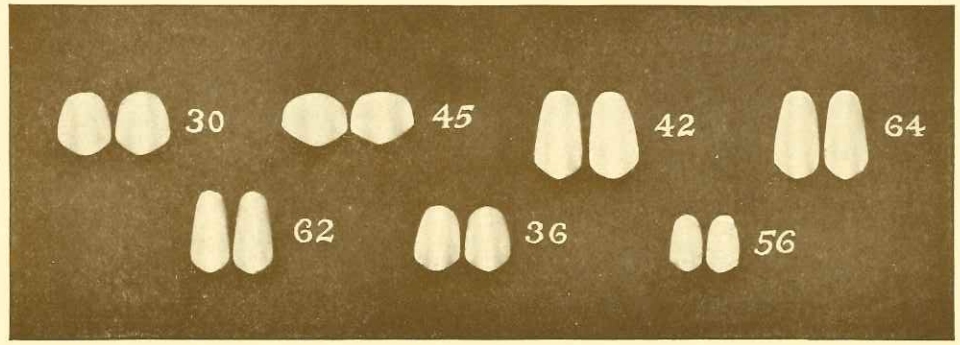
BICUSPIDS



MOLARS



SPECIAL CUSPIDS



Ekloform Crowns

The result of intensive study and investigation. They are a true reproduction of the three distinctive natural types U, V and O. They are scientifically correct and mechanically perfect, and so arranged in graded sizes as to meet the requirements of the most exacting practitioner.

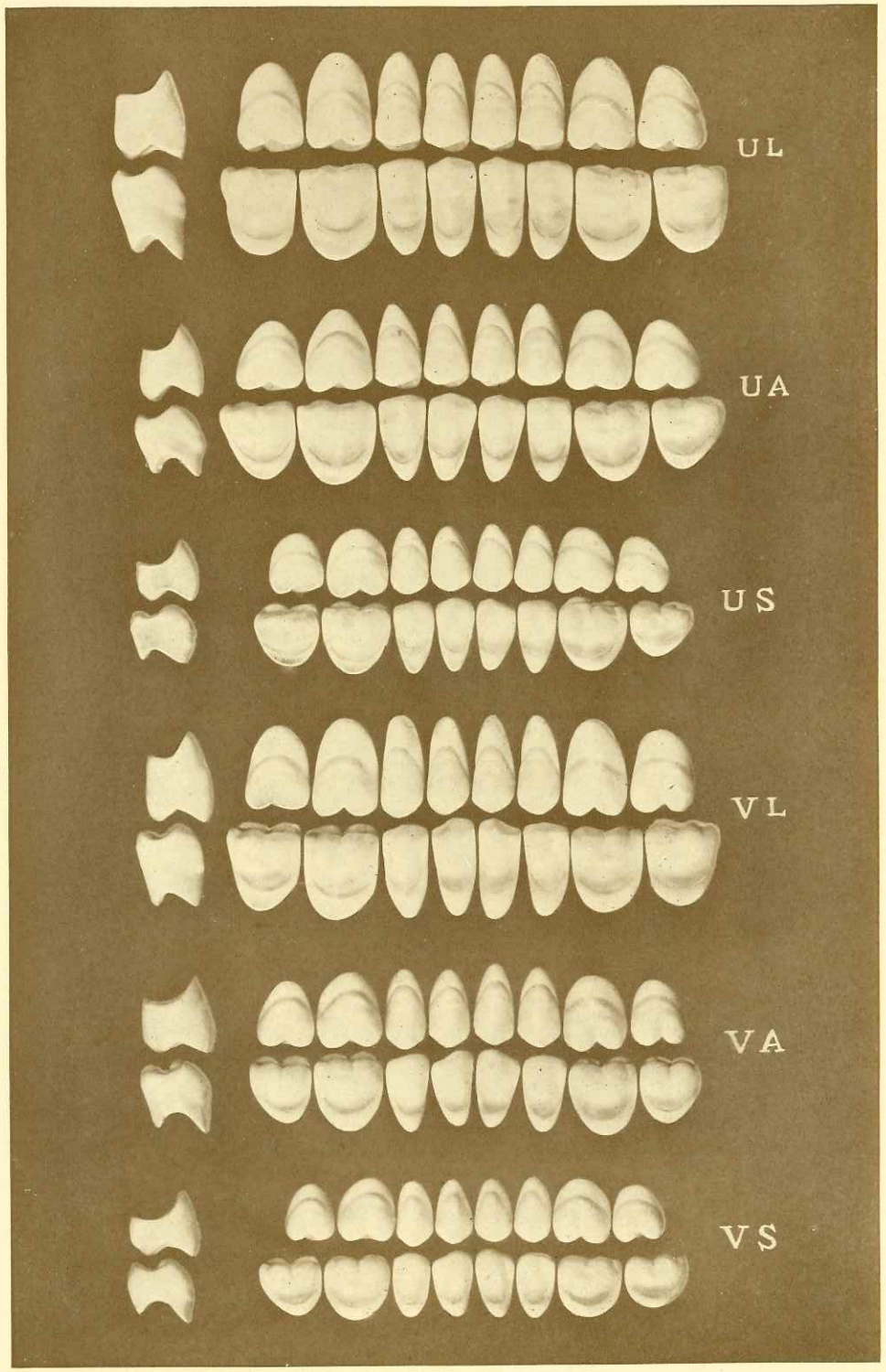
It is fully realized that the natural teeth of the average adult present various markings from wear and erosion and although Ekloform Crowns contain these identical markings the occlusal surfaces are so designed that they will squeeze out the fluid portions of all foods, crack and grind hard foods, cut fibrous food into small particles and so isolate the cells of those fibres as to permit proper insalivation and digestion. This is accomplished by retaining the original depth of the fossa and sulci, so even though the crowns have low cusps their masticatory power is unimpaired and they will render the utmost efficiency in service.

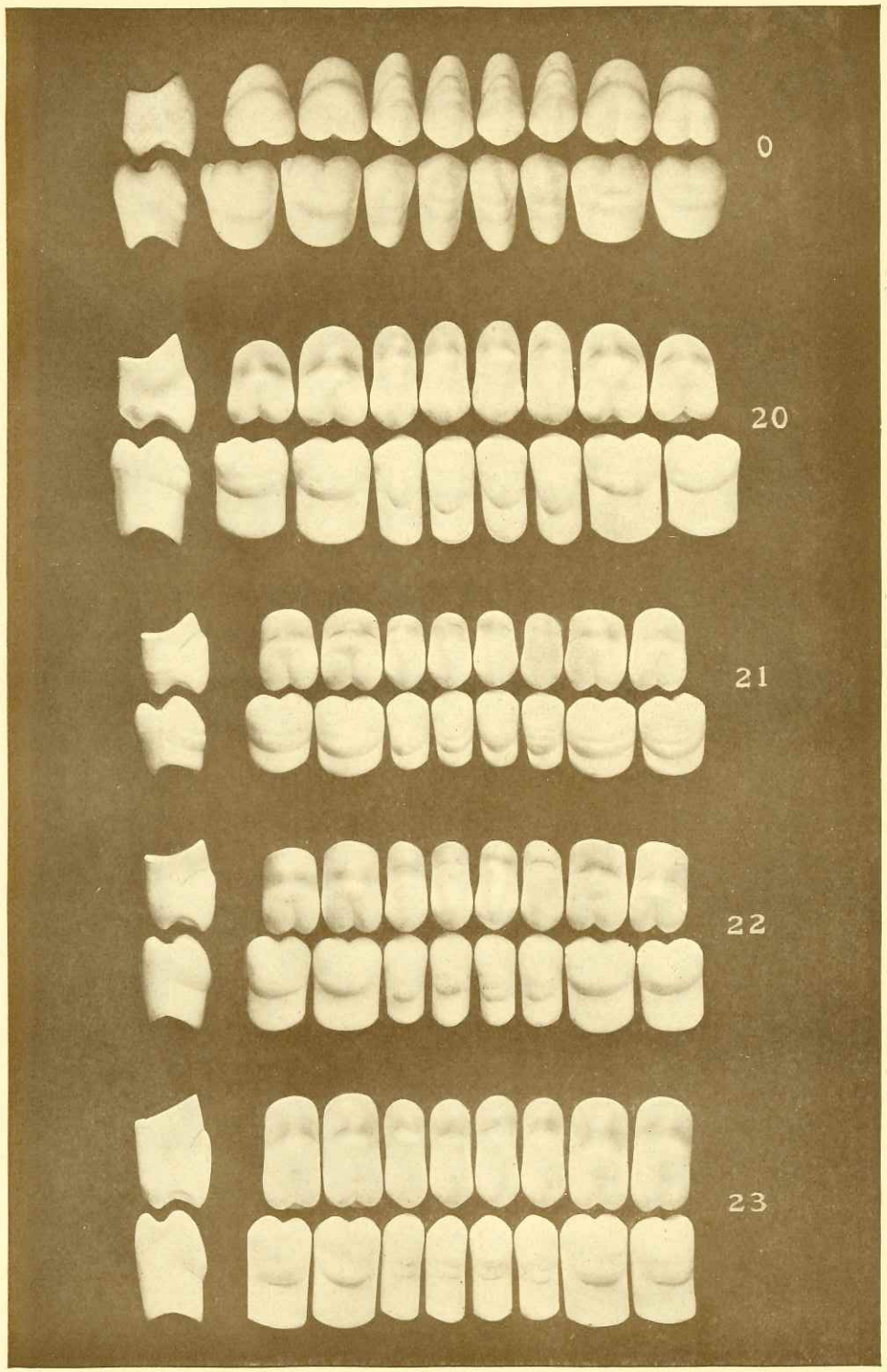
The long ridge lap and enlarged base of Ekloform Crowns allows them to be butted directly against the gum tissue when so needed and they have sufficient strength to withstand the stress of mastication.

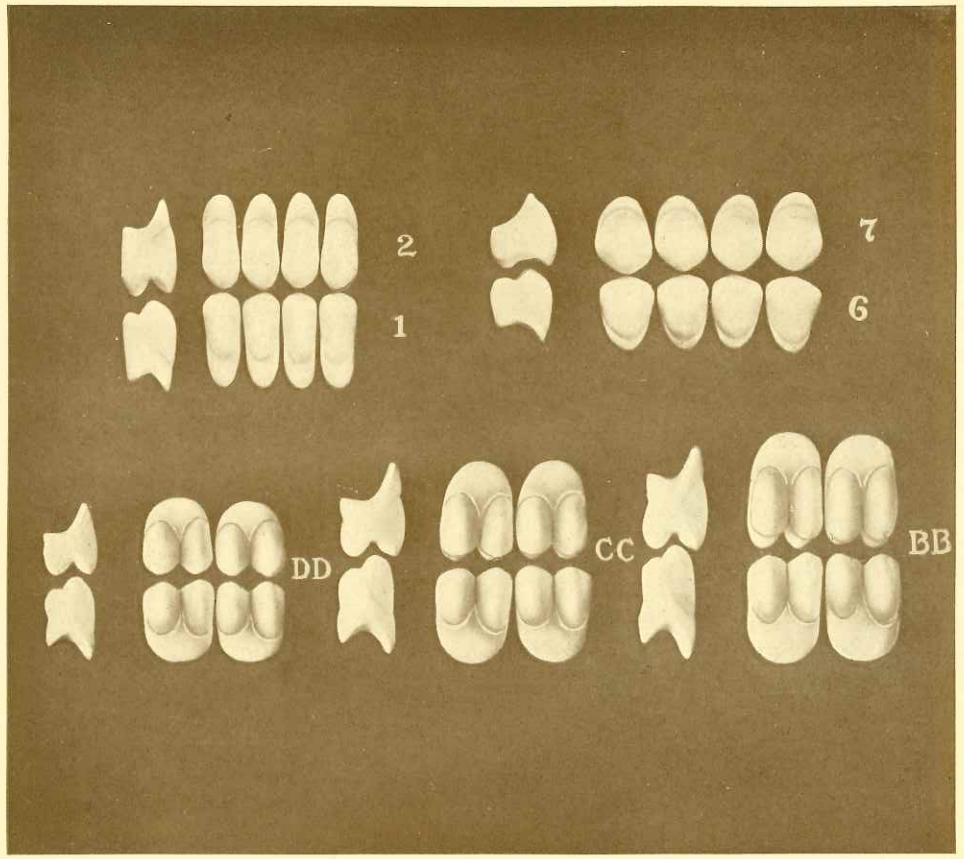
The post of a bridge or denture is greatly strengthened by the enlarged base of Ekloform Crowns, consequently it is only necessary to have the post hole penetrate the crown three-quarters of its length, thus leaving the occlusal surface undisturbed, except in the shortest mould in which the hole is carried all the way through. For the convenience of those who desire the hole carried all the way through, we carry a full stock of crowns in all sizes.

Ekloform Crowns are in a sense self adapting as they need little if any grinding when applying them to a bridge or denture. Their enlarged base also reduces the use of gold to a considerable extent. Hence the saving effected in time and money will more than defray their cost and compensate you for their use apart from the actual benefit derived from satisfied patients.

Try Ekloform Crowns
on Your Next Case!

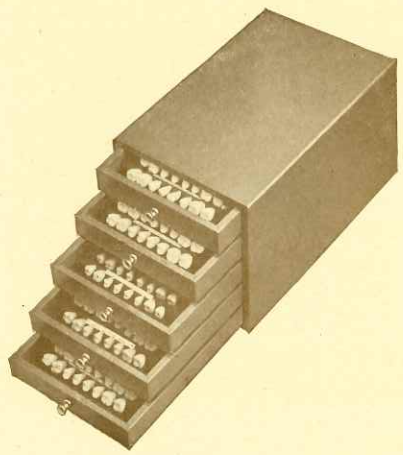


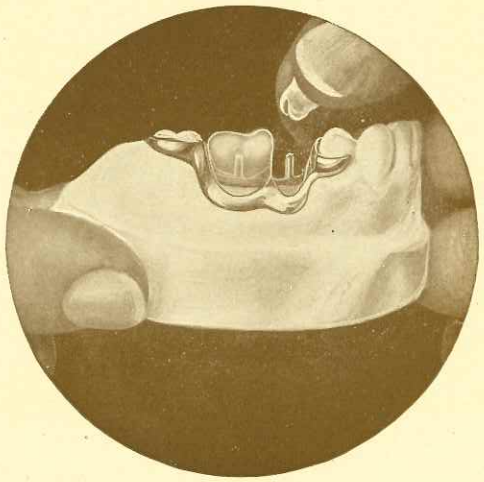




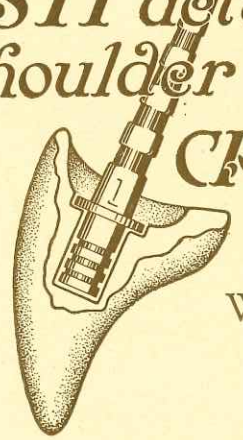
We have prepared a cabinet holding 500 Ekloform Crowns as shown below.

The advantage of carrying a small selected stock in your office or laboratory aside from the fact that you save money is becoming recognized as essential to the busy dentist.





JUSTI detached shoulder pin CROWN



"THE CROWN WITH 5 DISTINCT FEATURES"

THERE is no porcelain restoration in which the PORCELAIN, SHADE and MOLD play so large a part as in CROWN work.

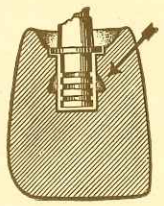
The simple fact that most Crowns are placed between two natural teeth makes it imperative to match nature closely as possible.

JUSTI DETACHED SHOULDER PIN CROWNS are the best selling molds of our regular line, designed for use as Crowns, retaining however, the face and original character of the well known JUSTI line.

In designing the JUSTI DETACHED SHOULDER PIN CROWN we have incorporated the mechanical requirements as well as the life-like appearance, with the result that we have FIVE distinct features to offer to the Profession.

We have a HIGH LABIAL FACE to better enable the fitting of the Crown under the gum margin—this extension can be easily ground off, if it is not needed, without destroying the contour of the tooth.

Most Crowns are too thick on the lingual surface making the Crown bulky and necessitates grinding—we have designed a THIN BITE more like a natural tooth.

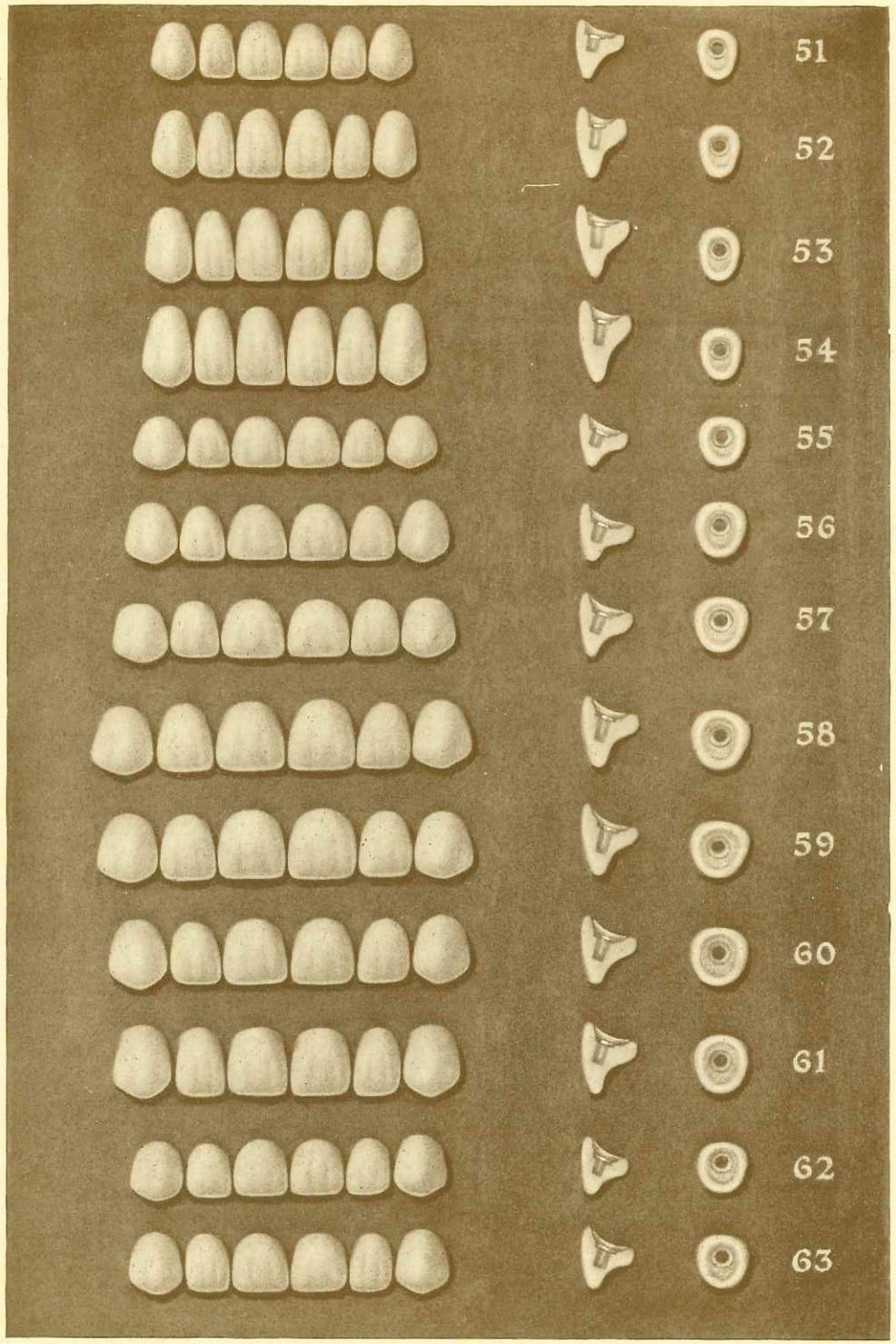


In many Crowns the undercuts to hold the cement and pin are placed either in the lingual and labial wall of the hole, or the hole is enlarged at the base for the same purpose. This has a tendency to weaken the Crown—we have placed the undercuts in the mesial and distal walls where the porcelain is the thickest.

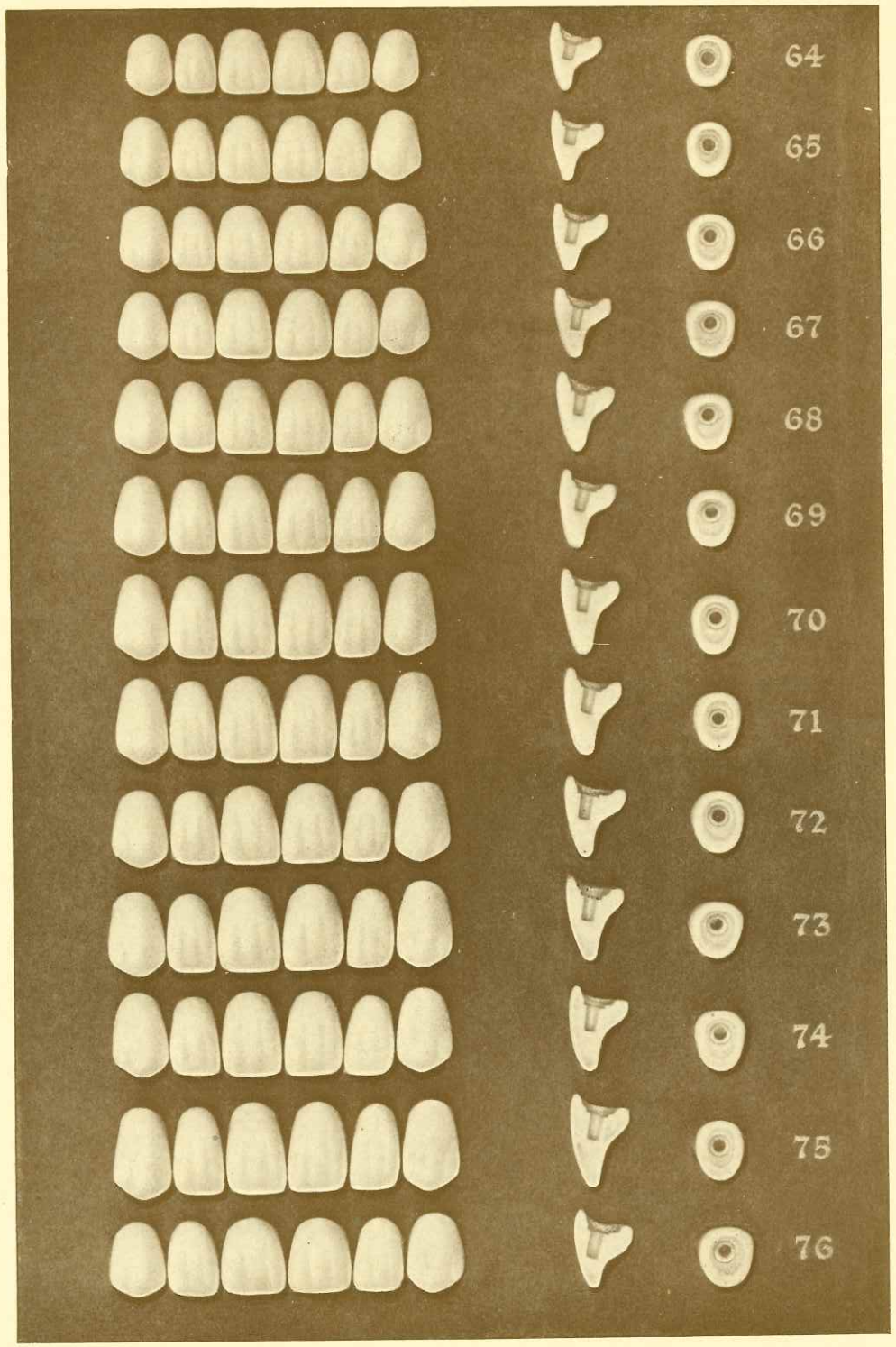
Very often the Crown is sufficiently wide at the base but a trifle too short lingually—labially—we have overcome this objection by placing an excess of porcelain at the lingual end of base—this can readily be ground to fit if too long.

While we can hardly claim it as a mechanical feature of the Crown, it often becomes necessary to cast a gold base on the pin. This requires a pin that can stand casting without becoming too soft or too brittle.

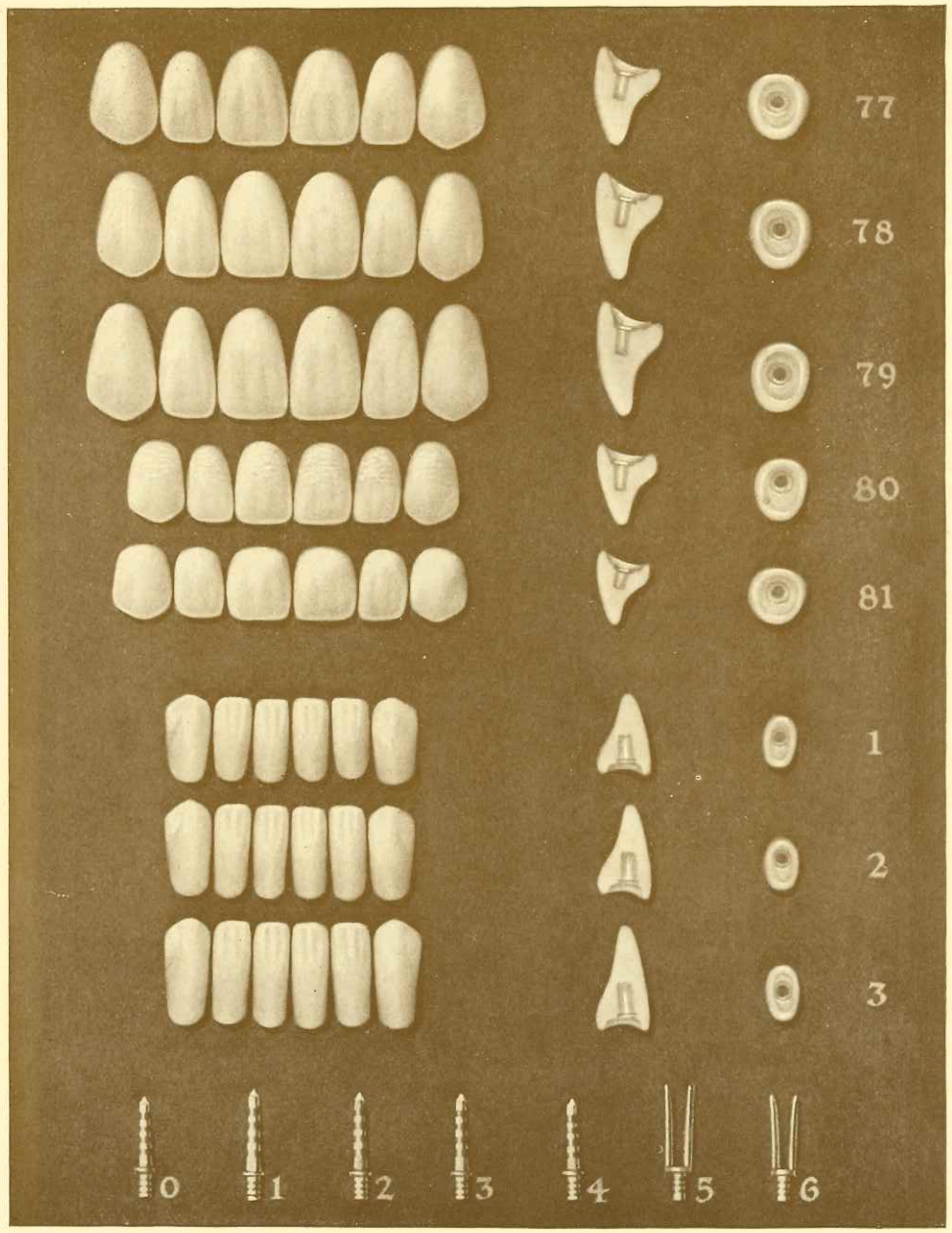
SHOULDER-PIN CROWNS



SHOULDER-PIN CROWNS



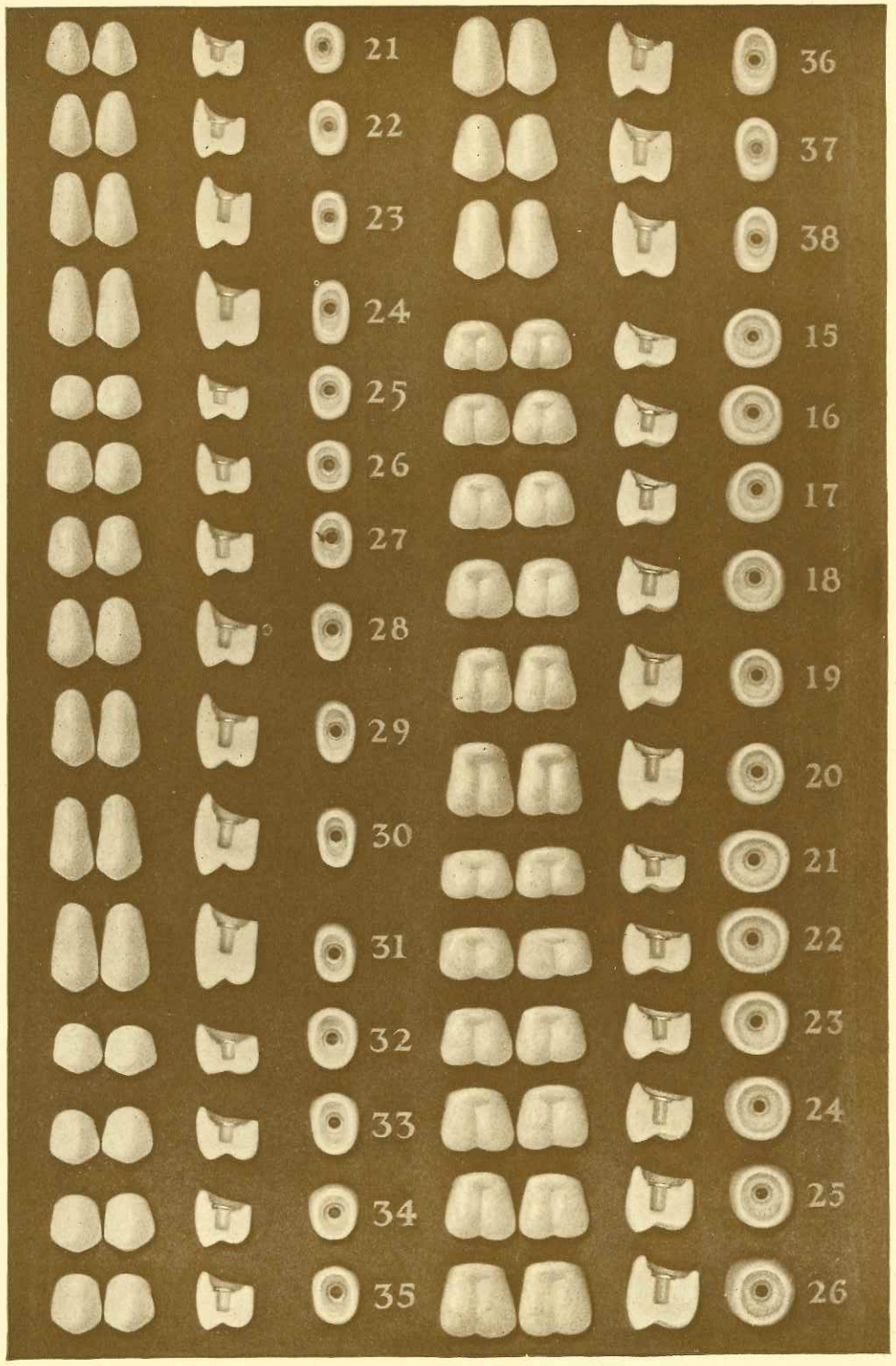
SHOULDER-PIN CROWNS

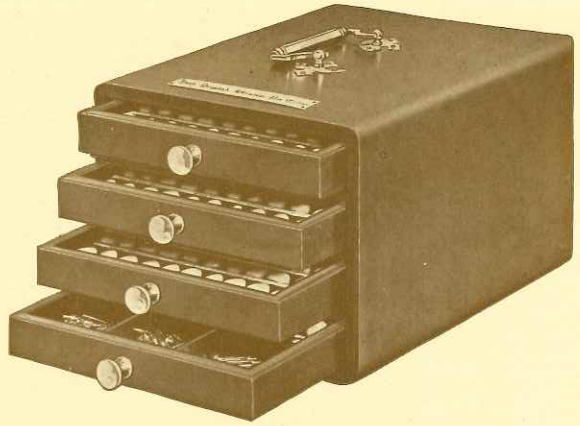


"THE CROWN WITH DISTINCTIVE FEATURES"

HIGH LABIAL FACE
THIN BITE
LONG ROOT SURFACE
LOCATION OF UNDERCUTS

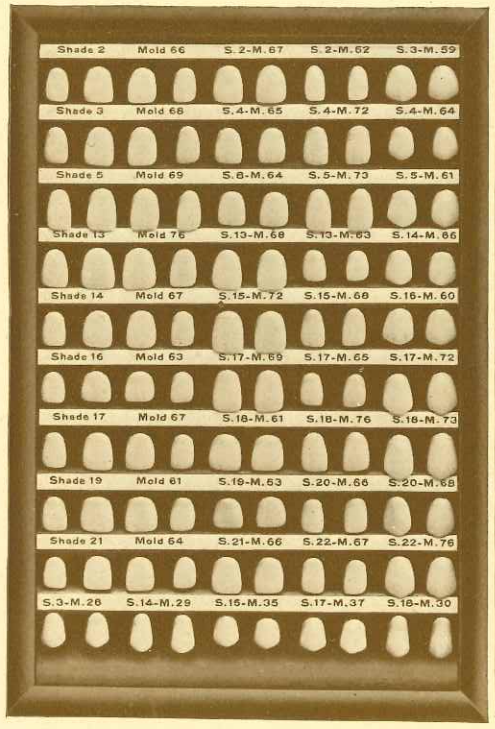
SHOULDER-PIN CROWNS





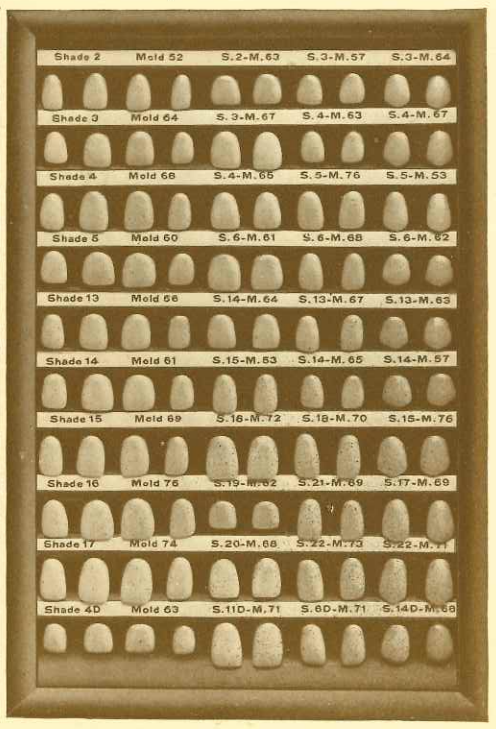
ASSORTMENT C

35 x 6 Anteriors 35 x 4 Anteriors 15 x 2 Bicuspids
40 Regular Special Alloy Pins
8 Bifurcated Special Alloy Pins



ASSORTMENT D

9 x 4 Anteriors 27 x 2 Anteriors 5 x 2 Bicuspids



ASSORTMENT E

10 x 4 Anteriors 30 x 2 Anteriors

Justi HIGH AND MEDIUM FUSING Porcelain

PORCELAIN OUTFIT No. 2

H. F. PORCELAIN OUTFIT No. 1

H. F. PORCELAIN STAIN OUTFIT

ADVANCED DENTISTRY HAS DECREED THAT THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF RESTORING A DEFECTIVE LIVE TOOTH—WHICH INDICATES THE NECESSITY OF CROWNING—IS A PROPERLY CONTOURED AND SHADED JACKET CROWN MADE WITH *JUSTI HIGH FUSING PORCELAIN* AND THE SLIGHT IMPERFECTIONS REPRODUCED WITH *JUSTI HIGH FUSING PORCELAIN STAINS.*

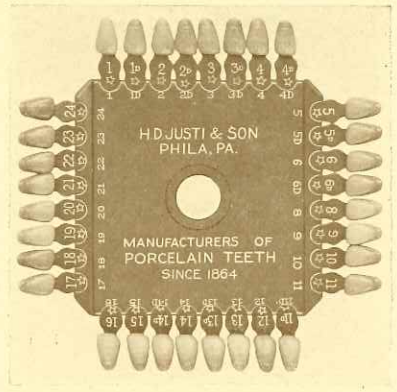
A CHART OF FORMULAS FOR ACCURATELY MATCHING THE JUSTI SHADE GUIDE IS GIVEN WITH EVERY OUTFIT.

NO GUESS WORK—BUT ABSOLUTE PERFECT RESULTS.

The STRONGEST and MOST NATURAL Restoration is a Jacket Crown Made with JUSTI porcelain

USE JUSTI FOUR SECTION SHADE GUIDE FOR PORCELAIN WORK

Shade Guide



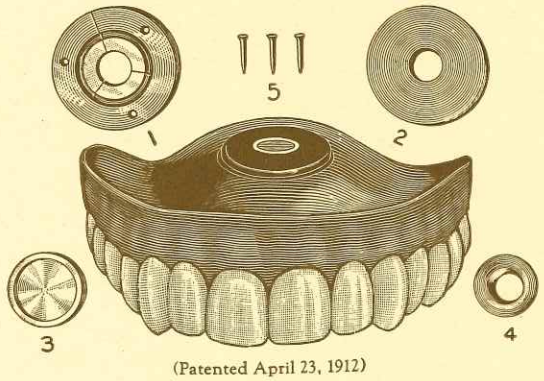
A perfect restoration is dependent upon obtaining a natural blending of the basic colors in the teeth.

Justi shades for artificial teeth are the result of research work extending back nearly three-quarters of a century and are founded on principles that Nature itself has established.

Yellow and gray, with their modifications with blue, brown and green, make a series of thirty-two shades that will approximate any hue desired and reproduce a denture that will defy criticism.

When selecting Justi teeth use a Justi Shade Guide, as the natural appearance of their shadings cannot be successfully matched by any other shade guide.

The Justi Improved Plate Retainer



(Patented April 23, 1912)

In presenting this Retainer to the Dental Profession, we believe we are offering an article which will appeal to those Dentists who endeavor to give the patient their best service and most up-to-date methods.

DIRECTIONS

Place the Retainer on as flat a part of the plate as possible and press it down tight on the plaster model, but care should be taken not to press it into the plaster, to avoid which the piece of heavy tin foil with each Retainer should be placed under it to protect the model from becoming damaged. Then the Retainer is fastened to the plaster model by means of the accompanying tacks (5), and the plate is ready to be packed; the depression in the center of the Retainer is also to be well filled with rubber. After vulcanizing, remove the center ring (3) with a sharp instrument, after which separate the remaining metal disk (1), where slit, drawing from under washer (4) with an instrument. This disk being slit makes it easy to withdraw from depression.

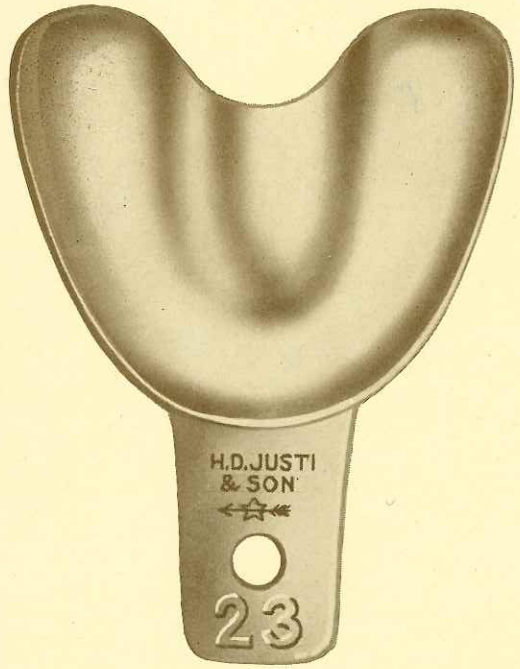
In case the edges of disk become bent in removing metal form, they can be easily burnished down again.

After finishing plate, the small rubber disk (2) is slipped on, and plate is ready for the patient.

THESE RETAINERS ARE MADE IN ONE SIZE AND FOR UPPER PLATES ONLY

Plate Retainers with Aluminum Fastener, 3 in box, with rubber disks, per box, $1.00
Plate Retainers with Gold Fastener, 3 in box, with rubber disks, per box . 2.00
Rubber Disks, per package of 3 disks 10

Britannia Metal Impression Trays



NON-CORROSIVE, highly polished, smooth, without undercuts or indentations to retain dirt or make it difficult to remove from impression material.

RIGID yet sufficiently flexible to allow bending with pliers to accommodate any irregularity of alveolar process. Margin thin enough to prevent interference with the lips or buccal muscles and attachments.

SOFT enough to be easily trimmed with plate shears when necessary.

Handles an integral part of tray, are not detached and do not interfere with the lip and frenal muscles and attachments.

PRICE LIST

Upper No. 0	Each $0.80	Lower No. 1
" " 1		" " 2
" " 2		" " 3
" " 3		" " 4
" " 4		" " 5
" " 5		" " 6
" " 6		" " 7
" " 12		" " 8
" " 14		" " 9
" " 16		" " 10
" " 21		" " 12
" " 21½		" " 13
" " 22		" " 14
" " 22½		" " 15
" " 23		" " 16
		" " 17
		" " 18
		" " 19
		" " 21
		" " 22
		" " 23
		" " 24
		" " 25
		" " 26

Each $0.80

CROWN AND BRIDGE TRAYS

No. 18	$0.65	No. 20	$0.65
" 19	.65	" A	.70
" 19½	.40	" B	.70

Prices subject to change.